

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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be addressed to PHILEMON CANFIELD, postpaid.

For the following interesting communication the
editor is indebted to a highly respectable physician,
whose descriptions are worthy of entire confidence.
The painting is from nature; and the name of the
original is covered merely from delicacy towards the
living. It will be perceived that the writer regards
bodily temperaments, especially in connexion with the
human brain, as modifying in a great degree the cir-
cumstances of man's trial upon earth, and as giving
occasion to appropriate predisposition to good or evil
actions. In this way the animal nature of man may
influence moral character, without rendering either
obedience or disobedience to moral law necessary.—
From the same writer we shall have the pleasure of
presenting *The Dying Christian*, which may be re-
garded as a counterpart to that now published.—*Philo-
sophical.*

THE DYING SINNER.

OR THE IMPETUOUS MAN'S LIFE AND DEATH.

In a flourishing borough of Pennsylvania, a
young gentleman of my acquaintance was born
and subsequently commenced the practice of
the law. His education was the best that
Princeton College could produce on a mind
naturally strong and sprightly: his person was
not tall enough to be considered elegant,
though it was good: his face the finest in na-
ture; his dress and address easy and insinua-
ting; his moral character good;—his social
powers great; and his professional attainments
such as to command respect and prosperity.—
His connections were among the most distin-
guished of the citizens for their literature,
morals and religion; and all felt themselves
flattered by the talents, genius, and prospects
of their young kinsman, and the station he
seemed destined ultimately to fill in the world
of letters and public usefulness. His habits
were considered to be of the most temperate
and moral character, till flattered by the host
opinion that both sexes and all ages could form
of an individual, and by the accumulation of
business; when he began to relax in his at-
tentions to his library, to his clients, and to the
fair; and resorted for occasional amusement to
the social club, to billiard, or cards, till finally
he became a stranger in the parlor; neglected
by business and by his friends; but not till all
their efforts to reclaim him proved fruitless.

"Will the friend pass my dwelling and forget
The welcome there, the hours when we have met?"

During the time that he was growing from
bad to worse he had occasional paroxysms of
disease (produced by irregular habits and im-
temperance), which never failed to admonish
him of his approaching ruin, and extorted from
him promises of reformation; but no sooner
was the picture of his moral deformities thrown
behind the screen of recovering health, than he
relapsed into his former habits of folly and im-
temperance.

It was with him, as with most intemperate
persons; refreshing sleep occasionally pro-
duced an interval of rational reflection. Then it
was that reason would ascend its shattered
throne—review the past—compare it with the
present, and calculate his chances for a future
state of existence, so horrible that tears of re-
pentance and promises of reformation would
come to his relief—invite him to another glass
to compose his nerves, and to render him equal
to his moral engagements.

Having as yet retained his genteel appear-
ance and engaging address, with a remnant of
of his former love of virtue, of self, and of
friends, and being unable to brook, without the
keenest remorse, the neglect which he daily
met with, from those who had been his equals
and associates, and whom he esteemed but
could not enjoy, he determined on reforming.—
But believing that his moral standing in the
place of his nativity, was too much stained to
succeed in his enterprise, he visited the South
for a place of professional location and the im-
portant business before mentioned. His habits
however, were too much confirmed to be aban-
doned by one whose social disposition and want
of moral stamina were as great as his; and at
the same time his person being exposed to a
more vertical sun, he soon became a victim to
disease.

During his illness, he prayed fervently for a
further continuation of his life—for time for
repentance—for one "applauding smile of
heaven"—and promised his God and Saviour
that he would immediately set about the work
of reformation. His life was spared him, and
he resolved to return to the society of his
friends. Upon reaching it he wrote a set of
resolutions by which he intended to correct his
habits, and regain what he had lost in business
and reputation. But the intoxicating bowl,
and the society of his nocturnal licentiousness
were too fascinating to be abandoned—his re-
cent indisposition and his promises were forgot-
ten, and his written resolutions were put into
his desk as mementos of his former good in-
tentions. In this condition, he could not face
religion and morality, without blushing with

guilt and shame for his departure from their
precepts; and in order to have an apparent
apology for his conduct, (which he was now
unable to control;) to appear consistent in the
eyes of an insulted community, and to hide
from public gaze the writhings of his wounded
conscience, he proclaimed the non-existence of
God, heaven, and hell; he laughed when he
heard the church bells calling the worshippers
of the Most High to his altar—he ridiculed the
sacramental table, and swore it was all a farce.

Thus he lived with other congenial souls un-
interrupted, till he dreamed that he saw the
heavens in a flame of fire rapidly descending
upon him. To avert his threatened destruc-
tion, he sunk to the earth, but he refused to sup-
port him; when the awfulness of his situation
roused him from his slumbers.

Upon this dream he meditated; and took a
retrospect of his past life, alternately, till morn-
ing; when he called upon a Reverend gentle-
man to whom he communicated his vision of the
night, and the fears it had excited; and then
asked him if he thought we should pay any
attention to dreams; who answered that he
thought it to be our duty to attend to any
and every thing calculated to admonish us of
our sins, and reform our life. He again man-
ifested much concern about his situation, and
renewed his former promises to leave off his
vices, but without any other seeming effect
than to make him more wicked and lost to all
sense of reason and propriety, than he had
been; for it now gave him pleasure to excel
his associates in the practice of every vice in
the compass of human ability; especially in
the profaneness of profane swearing.

But nature, unable to stand a further rep-
etition of such insults and abuses, forced their
termination by one universal convulsion, by
which soul and body were separated.

In a few hours after his return from a neigh-
bouring city, where he had spent several weeks
in dissipating in a higher degree than usual,
he was seized with *mania a potu*. About the
time that the first stage of his disease had passed
off I returned from a visit to the country,
and hearing a noise indicative of human suffer-
ing in a room adjoining my own, I immediately
went in. As soon as his eyes, beaming with
despair, misery and convulsion, beheld me, he
cried out, "Doctor—save me—save me—save
my life—death is crushing the very bones of my
body." (At this moment every muscle in his
system appeared to be spasmodically affected.)
"I am falling to pieces—do, for God's sake
save me—give me the relief quickly—Oh! Mr.
spare me—spare me that I may repent—spare
my soul, gracious God—have mercy on my
soul—give me time for repentance—Oh! vile
intemperance—cursed infidelity. Oh! Mr.
—, your infidel principles will not sustain
you in the hour of death—your calculations are
all false—you don't believe in the Divinity of
the Saviour—I built my hopes upon that sys-
tem and laughed religion to scorn, but now I
know better, when it is too late."

"Have I no friend to see me die? Send for
the Rev. Mr. —. I want some friend to
talk to—some one to pray for me. Send for
my associates; I wish to persuade them from
the evil of their ways—they are travelling the
road to eternal ruin. Oh! Doctor can you
save me? I will die. Intemperance has
brought me to this—look at me—see how I
am convulsed—death is dragging my very soul
from me—Oh! gracious, merciful God have
mercy on my soul—Oh! God and Saviour for-
give—spare me—let me repent."

"Doctor, I am easier now, I feel—I have
helped me, but it is of no use, I will die—I
must die—Here's one of my associates; I am
glad to see you—Oh! you tried to make me
believe that there is no hell; but now I know
better. * * * You need not deny it—it
is so—but now I tell you there is a hell and
a Saviour too—but oh! not for me!" * * *
"Here is the Rev. Mr. —; my friend,
will you pray for me? Do pray God to save
my soul—I am ruined— undone forever."

"Doctor, do you think that Mr. — will
forgive me for the many injuries I have done
him? * * * Oh my sister—my
neglected sister, I wish she was here. That
injured, much injured girl! I have never had
a moment of happiness since I dissolved my
engagement with her. I have never been
worthy of her—but will she forgive me? No
—no—never!"

"I wish my intemperate friends were here
—how dangerous it is to tipple. I have been
prone to drink all my life—I have been under
the influence of ardent spirits ever since I have
been a man; but no one knew it till lately—
but I never thought that I would come to this.
I am ruined soul and body." * * *
"Oh! Lord God give me an hour for repen-
tance. I know I have abused thy mercies all
my life—but do grant me one hour—a half an
hour. Oh! if I had but half an hour more, I
think I would have some hope—pray for me;
do save my soul."

"'Twas life's last spark; it fluttered and expired."
Hope seemed to whisper peace to the soul of
this unfortunate, but interesting individual, a
few minutes before his death; yet he did not
become so calm as not to indicate that a more
miserable man never died. During twenty
hours, the period of his last illness, he said and
acted enough to keep all sober men from ar-
dent spirit, and to reform all the intemperate.
I hope never to witness such another scene.

I trust that my readers will believe me when
I say, that I have not designed to add one word

to the dying expressions of the gentleman
whose dying moments I have but feebly endeav-
oured to portray. I know, however, that I
have not written the fourth part of what he
said, but believe that I have given it all in sub-
stance.

From this picture, though it may appear
highly colored, I feel that it is impossible for
any one to form any adequate idea of the real-
ity, whatever may be his powers of imagination.
I would here drop a hint to that class of read-
ers whom it may fit.

The subject of this essay possessed light
hair, a sky blue eye, a round face, full cheeks,
and a skin so fair as to appear translucent.—
His temperament was *sanguine—phlegmatic*.
And what is unfortunate, but no less true, an
individual of this temperament rarely, if ever,
returns, when far advanced in the road to ruin.
Four out of five of the cases of *mania a potu*
that have fallen under my observation, were in
persons of this temperament. Hence I would
say to all fleshy, fair skinned persons especially,
that they should be cautious how they indulge
in tipping. From this class of persons, I have
seen some of the finest individuals of society
meet an unhappy and premature end.

W. B. P.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

RELIGIOUS DECLENSION.

"I have somewhat against thee, because thou
hast left thy first love."—Rev. ii. 4.

One of the earliest and most decided marks
of religious declension, is a decreasing sense
of eternal realities. When the christian was
in the exercise of his first love, he saw and felt
that eternity was near. It seemed but a step
from the throne of grace to the throne of glory.
He knew that heaven was a blessed reality, for
his heart was full of its anticipated glories; and
the foretastes of its holy joys and holy society
awakened his ardent desire for its perfect con-
summation. Day by day—whether in his closet,
in the social circle, in the sanctuary, or in
his secular business—the blessedness of the
redeemed was his. So full was he of its bless-
edness, so surely did he realize heaven, as to
be indifferent to all the sources of his former
enjoyments. Of worldly poverty, or disap-
pointments, or afflictions, he had no fears; for
this life was a dream, a shadow passing swiftly
away. The songs of the ransomed around the
throne already vibrated on his ear, and he ex-
pected soon to pass through the gates of pearl
into the golden city.

Hell, too, with its dread realities made a deep
impression on his mind. He had himself al-
most sunk into its awful abyss, and the warnings
of the damned rung a "dreadful sound in his
ears." His feet had been taken from "the hor-
rible pit and the miry clay;" and now the
awful condition of the impenitent who were fast
hastening down to its endless burning, filled his
soul with affectionate yearnings for their sal-
vation. His impenitent friends and neigh-
bours, yea his own family, he saw were enemies
to God. He expected soon to see them among
the dark and guilty throng on the left hand of
the Judge, unless they speedily repented; and
their careless indifference to their situation dis-
tressed his soul. Their mirth and trifling
which the world called innocent, he knew to
be enmity to God and his holy ways, and a dis-
paraging of the Lord Jesus Christ. The sport-
iveness of the young and the gay, seemed like
the dancing of the poor maniac on the brink of
the crumbling precipice, where the certain
plunge was a sure and dreadful death.

The care and anxiety of the worldling in
pursuit of his golden schemes while the wrath
of God was blazing against him, was as the
madness of the infuriated miser who rushes
into the burning house and perishes, while se-
curing his earthly treasures.

Under these overwhelming views of eternity,
of heaven and of hell, his mouth was opened.
His lips were touched with a live coal from the
altar of heaven, and he could agonize and
wrestle with the angel of the covenant in be-
half of perishing sinners; and plead with his
dying fellow men to flee from the wrath to
come. A deep conviction of duty, as well as
a desire for their salvation, constrained him to
warn his children, his dear friends, his domes-
tics and dependents, and his neighbours, and
to urge them out to anxious meetings, and
other places where the truth was faithfully ex-
hibited; he knew that their blood would be
found in his skirts if he neglected it. Nor did
he plead in vain; his tongue was eloquent be-
cause his heart was full, and he was instru-
mental in the conversion of souls to God.

But look at the same man now, though he
may still maintain a standing as a consistent
christian in a cold and lifeless church. He
has only left his first love, and his views of
eternity are indistinct and feeble. He believes
that heaven is a place of happiness, but he
knows little or nothing of its holy joys. It
seems to be a great distance from him, and a
dark cloud obscures its glories from his view.
He hardly knows in what employments its
blessed inhabitants are engaged. He hopes to
enter its gates by and bye, and learn there in
what its joys consist—but it is when he can no
longer stay to enjoy the pleasures of this world
where he finds so much to engage his affections.

He still believes that there is a hell, but it
has lost most of its terrors; its fires of wrath
are well nigh quenched, and he hopes his own
soul is safe. His impenitent friends it is true
are in some danger, but the danger is so dis-
tant that it ceases to distress him. He loves to
see them happy in the enjoyment of God's tem-
poral blessing, and would not "torment them

before the time," by bringing Christ and salva-
tion to their view. He does not wish to dis-
tress them in the midst of their worldly pleas-
ures, and they pass along unwarned; or if con-
science sometimes drives him to the duty, he
hardly knows what to say, and performs the
duty in so cold and formal a manner, that they
are convinced he does not feel what he says.—
Opportunities are occurring every day for faith-
ful conversation with those who are going down
to the fires of an eternal hell, but they are mis-
improved, because he has left his first love, and
has lost his sense of eternal realities.

Another mark of religious declension is a
preference of the company and conversation of
the gay, the fashionable, and the worldly, to
that of the humble and spiritually minded.

The communion of kindred spirits who feel
the love of Christ shed abroad in their souls is
sweet and delightful. It is with them as it was
with the disciples that went to Emmaus—their
hearts burn within them while they speak of
Jesus, and as he deigns to be present with them.
The Christian in his first love willingly leaves
the society of the worldly professor, and of the
professed worldling whose worldly conversa-
tion is so insipid, to spend a season of sweet
intercourse and of prayer with some humble
disciple of the Saviour who loves to speak of
his blessed Lord. Even if this disciple should
be found in the lowest walks of life, he finds his
conversation more ennobling and refreshing,
than that of the learned and the great who
know not Christ. To be obliged to spend an
hour in a circle where Christ and salvation is
not the theme of conversation, and where
prayer is not a chief ingredient in the social
arrangement, is to him a purgatory from which
he would willingly pay his fee to be released.
He loves to converse with those faithful breth-
ren whose conversation urges him on to duty
and reproves his unfaithfulness.

But when he has left his first love he feels
less and less desire for the company of the
spiritually minded Christian, and increasing
pleasure in the conversation of the worldly.—
He finds a delight in talking with them about
worldly news, and pleasures and business. He
fears to come in close contact with those holy
brethren, who would be likely to ask him of
the state of his soul, and of what he is doing
for Christ. He can spend a whole evening of
choice in the company of the gay and the fash-
ionable where religion is entirely kept out of
sight—and laugh and sport and trifle with them
in a manner which effectually excludes Christ
from the heart—where prayer if it was pro-
posed would seem a mockery; unless perchance
some fashionable clergyman should grace the
company with his presence, and absolve the
sins of the assembly by a formal prayer at
parting. Or if he visits in circles where reli-
gion is talked about, it is where doctrines are
discussed, and preaching is canvassed and crit-
icised; and not where that heavenly, spiritual
conversation is held which makes Christ pre-
cious to his soul, and that leads him to a spirit
of prayer.

Professed disciple of Him whose "kingdom
is not of this world," how do these marks apply
to you? Have the mists of this world shut out
the glories of that kingdom from your sight, so
that it exists "within you" only in memory of
former days; and have they lost their power on
your heart and life? Then is your situation
awfully guilty, and full of danger?

From the New-York Observer.

THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

The remarks on this topic in the Observer
of last week closed with the question, "How
can the evils of divisions be removed, and con-
fidence and Christian fellowship be restored?"

Answer:
1. *By promoting true religion.* The fun-
damental principle of Christian conduct is sta-
ted by an Apostle: *No man loveth to himself.*
The Gospel is essentially a benevolent system.
If every Christian and minister would aim at
higher attainments in holiness, and keep the
strong affections placed on things above, there
would neither be room nor opportunity for strife
and every evil work. That feature of the Gos-
pel which possesses the greatest moral power,
the love of Christ, his vicarious sufferings, his
atoning death, cannot fail to subdue the heart
of the believer. If I were to point to the most
direct influence to promote harmony and love,
I would refer to Christ; I would present to
contending brethren, to friends in name, yield-
ing to jealousy and indulging in bad feelings,
the cross of Christ, and ask, was it for this that
Christ came from Heaven to furnish an exam-
ple of Christian perfection and to die for sin-
ners—are alienations and contentions the fruit
of his death? Do brethren learn to injure
each other at the foot of the cross? And how
do such separate interests, such wasting feuds,
correspond with his prayer, into which he
breathed his very soul, and which is expressive
of the death: "Father, I pray that they all
may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I
in thee, that they also may be one in us; that
the world may believe that thou hast sent me."
Union and communion among the followers of
Christ is one of the seals of Heaven to the
communion of Christ. And shall his own peo-
ple—de-facta that seal? Were we to carry the
feelings indulged in the closet, at the commun-
ion table, with us into the intercourse of life,
the seamless garment of Christ would not be
so often rent, not by the world, but by his
friends. For one to be of Paul and another of
Cephas, the apostle affirms, is evidence that we
are carnal, that we possess not the spirit of

Christ, which is so much a spirit of benevo-
lence that it overcomes every other.

2. Another method, I would suggest, of
promoting so desirable an object as the fellow-
ship of the saints, is, to dwell upon the points
of agreement, instead of magnifying the very
few points of difference. On a point of so
much interest, I am happy to refer to authority
so high as the late excellent Robert Hall. "If
any suppose the questions at issue between the
Calvinists and Arminians are of the nature of
fundamentals, I beg leave to express my ex-
plicit dissent; being fully satisfied that upon ei-
ther system the foundations of human hope re-
main unshaken, and that there is nothing in
the contrary of views entertained on these
subjects which ought to obstruct the most cor-
dial affection and harmony among Christians." If
Christians of different names would make
out a list and write it down, so that the eye
might affect the heart, they would not only be
surprised, but ashamed. The points of *real*
difference are few; and what is more affecting,
they are not essential to hope or Christian fel-
lowship. Men may reject the whole of them,
and yet stand upon the rock Christ Jesus!—
How astonishing, that when the enemies of
God and his word are strengthening themselves
every day, and assailing at new points the
church, her true friends should be wasting their
strength upon unimportant distinctions, and
that the time and talent which ought to be con-
secrated to Christ, are employed in injuring
each other. I have no heart to pursue this
subject; shall a shade of difference about an
outward ordinance, or some external forms, or
internal organization so contract the bowels of
kindness, so diminish the "raiment of charity,"
that the unholy feeling that existed between
Jews and Samaritans shall be revived and all
intercourse be interrupted?

3. We must put the best construction upon
all that is said or done by others. Charity or
love thinketh no evil. Almost every word or
act is capable of a good or a bad interpreta-
tion. It is this low jealousy, this unworthy
suspicion, that causes alienation among friends
and families. Error and imperfection are in-
cident to human nature. We must exercise
that charity that hopeth all things—makes
great allowances—does not make a man an
offender for a word. A man who is humbled
by his own sins, distrustful of his own heart,
and kindly affectioned towards others, who ha-
bitually looks upon the favorable side, will
waste but little of life in contention. A mutu-
al explanation seldom fails to heal a dispute,
which is conclusive proof that most of the dif-
ferences that exist, among brethren especially,
arise from a misunderstanding of the actual
feelings, and a wrong construction of language
or conduct. If all would pause at the thresh-
old of difficulty, and ask, May I not be mis-
taken in relation to such an individual, or has not
a wrong interpretation been given to his inten-
tions or acts? much serious evil might be pre-
vented. The very disposition to pause, would
indicate a state of mind favorable to reconcilia-
tion, and very little light might remove all
doubt or suspicion.

4. I would urge the consideration that death,
the great leveller, will soon settle every dif-
ference, and obliterate every distinction, as a di-
rect means and as a powerful motive. If we
would dwell upon our brief stay in this world
—the great object of life, the suddenness with
which we shall be removed, it would naturally
indispose us to censure a taper that will be so
soon extinguished, in rendering each other
both unhappy and less useful. A turn among
the tombs is always profitable, especially when
disposed to think more highly of ourselves than
we ought to think. There we shall see sleep-
ing side by side, in awful stillness, those who
kept the church at variance by their controver-
sies—who needed two places of worship—two
sorts of doctrines—who disturbed, if they did
not embitter, the waters of the sanctuary.—
What a lesson, what a rebuke to pride and
contention! Shall we not live as friends, and
love as brethren, when death shall soon bring
us together, when the triumph, if gained, will
be so short, and the time for enjoyment or use-
fulness here so brief? How strange, that men,
endowed with reflection, and hastening to
the bar of God, will convert the spot where
their ashes are to sleep into an arena of party
strife! Will they not seek to be reconciled,
and to be united in bonds of peace and love,
before they meet in judgment, where every mo-
tive will be weighed, every word will be exam-
ined, every act will be scrutinized?—with the
grave and the bar of Christ before us, how can
we cherish unkindness or engage in strife?
The Judge will not be deceived. He will de-
tect a feeling of acrimony, or a desire of victo-
ry, under the plausible pretence of contending
for the faith once delivered to the saints.

5. The last method I would suggest, is to
cultivate the habit of viewing things in the
light of eternity. Most of the errors and fol-
lies of men apart from the influence of deprav-
ity, result from the confinement of their atten-
tion to this world. Their schemes and pursuits
are shaped by their earthly relations and inter-
ests. But if we recollect that we are on pro-
bation for eternity, that here character is form-
ed, there it is fixed, we shall at once perceive
that it is the part of wisdom to act with direct
reference to that portion of our existence which
is most enduring. How do those, who have
received their sentence and entered upon their
reward, whose condition is unalterably deter-
mined, now look upon the bickerings and ani-
mosities that marred their peace and impaired
their usefulness in this life? What part of

their sojourn here do they now review with most gratitude? what portion of their earthly existence do they regard as the richest in faith and real value? that which passed with hostile weapons in their hands, or that which was occupied in the performance of kind acts, of Christian duty?

In addition to these suggestions on the most direct method of removing an evil so great, and of producing an event so desirable, I would submit some considerations as inducements to cultivate a spirit of fellowship.

1. *It is right, it is an act of justice, it is in accordance with that heavenly maxim, "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even the same unto them."* No man ever yet hated his own flesh, he has no right to hate others. Christians especially, actuated by the spirit of their Master, and following the dictate of their consciences, may expect to be regarded with kindness and treated with propriety. When they are not so regarded and so treated they are wronged. Breach of fellowship is sin, for if whatsoever is not of faith is sin, much more whatsoever is not of love, which is the greatest of all Christian principles. If I am bound to respect the persons and rights of men, much more their moral excellence.

2. *It is a strong evidence of grace.* "Hereby we know we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren." A disciple of Christ is a character equally venerable and lovely. We have the evidence of possessing this character directly in proportion to the exercise of brotherly love. By all the value we attach to a good hope through grace, to growing evidence of true religion, to the joys of God's salvation, are we urged to cultivate a spirit of Christian fellowship with all that love our Lord Jesus Christ.

3. *The love of God should constrain us.* "Beloved," says an apostle, "if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." Who can fix his thoughts upon that pity which brought heaven down to earth, which expended the treasures of the universe to purchase redemption for rebellious man, and not be dissolved in tenderness, and not feel reproved and humbled at the selfishness that would seek our own and not the things which are Jesus Christ's?

4. *The glory of God is another reason why we should cherish this spirit.* Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit, and of the fruits of the Spirit, love is not only productive of the greatest good here, but yields the richest revenue of glory. Who can consistently pray, thy kingdom come, Father, glorify thy name, and at the same time cherish a spirit of selfishness and ambition that weakens the efforts and obscures the glory of Zion.

5. *It is an explicit command.* It is included in the first and great command, it is the first branch that springs from the parent stock. To make it more prominent and binding, the Saviour said, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Could I assemble the members of all the churches and all the ministers of these churches into one place, and had I a voice that could reach them all, I would say, "Be of one mind and of one heart, striving together for the faith of the Gospel." Your Christian character is of too much importance to have it marred; your hopes are of too much value to have them obscured by alienation. I would remind them how broad the field is, on which they may meet as friends of the Saviour; how narrow is the debateable ground which they convert into a place of contention—I would turn their thoughts to the brevity of life, and ask them if it is not too short to spend a precious moment of it in unbrotherly feeling or unholiness? I would point to the great day when the secret of all hearts shall be developed, and to the world of retribution, and inquire, how shall we live so as to have confidence before Christ when he shall appear, and not be ashamed at his coming?

From the Baptist Repository.

Prepared by a Committee for the Home Mission department of this paper.

CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

PROPOSALS FOR THEIR PROSPERITY.

We have in the preceding papers considered the peculiar circumstances under which the denomination commenced, and have endeavored to account for its remarkable increase. Pursuant to our proposed plan, it remains that we notice some things which admit of improvement, and suggest measures for that purpose.

Let it be premised, that we unhesitatingly avow our entire conviction of the truth of the distinguishing sentiments of the denomination; of their high importance in the place they occupy in the Scriptures, and in church building; and of the desirableness and certainty of their eventual universal prevalence. We claim in the outset, that no motive but a desire to promote the cause of God, the spiritual good of men, and the best interests of the denomination, actuates us in this matter. Further, if we aver that evils of serious magnitude exist among Baptists which require the adoption of wise and efficient measures for their correction, we would not insinuate that there are not others, and some of them far greater evils in other communions. But we feel a deeper interest in the purity and prosperity of our own denomination, than of others, and are under greater obligation to labor to promote them. Nor let it be suspected that we are about to divulge dangerous secrets, the knowledge of which will prove a new weapon in the hands of our enemies to be wielded against us: for we fully believe that our statements will convey information to Baptists themselves, rather than to others. If from the necessity of the case, we sometimes expose the nakedness of the land, we shall do so only to cover it: and if our strictures are considered censorious, they are the strokes of a friend, and inflicted with only the kindest intentions. And we anxiously solicit the attention of all the friends of our Zion,

to her real state, and their co-operation in measures for her improvement; for though we should believe that she will continue to prosper, yet we are fully persuaded, that the adoption of a more enlightened policy would greatly increase that prosperity. The course heretofore pursued, was in many respects, suited rather to times gone by, than to the present, and what we may reasonably anticipate in the future. In any country, important changes in the state of the community take place in the lapse only of a few years, and in a new country like this, these changes must be very great; and it is the dictate of common prudence, that every portion of the community should accommodate its policy to such changes. It is however, all-important to ascertain precisely the points at which this alteration of policy may be properly introduced. It is scarcely to be expected that any leading doctrine of Christianity remains to be discovered; or that any leading doctrine of the evangelical system needs to be abandoned. And the order of the church with its ordinances and discipline are settled in the sacred canon, and they must not be changed. We are not pleading for any abatement of the scrupulous and tenacious adherence of Baptists to their particular opinions and long established order; nay, for ourselves we cannot listen for a moment to a proposal for any such deviations. There is however, much that may properly enough be called the business of religion, and which, though it does not enter into its essential nature, is nevertheless important in its bearing on its credit, progress, and general prosperity. A Christian Church must in all its essential features conform to the pattern given in the Scriptures; still it is a society, and has many things in common with all other societies. Now, it is quite desirable to ascertain the nature of the church as determined by its divine character, and its accidental characteristics which depend in some degree, on public taste and opinion, and must therefore be somewhat modified by these circumstances.

While then, it would be infidelity to question the correctness of the provisions of the charter of the church, and sacrifice to attempt to change or supersede them, it is lawful, and may be expedient to endeavor to improve the mode of managing the general business of religion. Here is ample scope for the exercise of Christian prudence and discretion; and here is especially the sphere which we propose to occupy, and we insist that there is room for improvement in the policy of the denomination.

After this frank and lengthened explanation of our views and intentions, we trust that no alarm will be excited of danger to the ancient landmarks by our proposed examination of some existing evils, and of measures for their improvement.

For the Christian Secretary.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DECISION IN RELIGION.

MR. EDITOR,

The remarks I have recently met with in your paper, of which I have had the privilege of being a reader for several years, have led me to reflect on this subject, with peculiar interest. I fully agree with the remarks contained in one of the late numbers, "that all personal abuse and severity of language, are totally inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ, and unbecoming the Christian character." But when from the pulpit and from the press, errors, subversive of the Gospel of Christ, and fatal to the souls of men, are steadily urging their onward course among other denominations; and what is still more deeply to be deplored, the corrupt leaven is insinuating itself into our own churches, and periodicals; is it not time for our churches, and ministers, and editors, to awake out of sleep, and "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints?"

I am fully aware that such a course would subject us to the degrading epithets of bigotry, and a want of that brotherly love and charity which characterize the Christian. But it appears evident from Scripture, that the most unwavering decision is blended with the highest grade of charity and benevolence. Was the prophet Elijah deficient in benevolence, when with the dignified aspect of an ambassador of Jehovah, he cried to the wavering, revolting Israelites, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" Had Paul relaxed in the exercise of charity, when he said to his Galatian brethren, "But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing?" I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ, unto another Gospel; which is not another, but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the Gospel of Christ. But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you, than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed!"

Was he not under the influence of the most exalted benevolence, when he addressed his brethren in the language of serious admonition, "Beware, lest any man spoil you, through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ?" "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong." "Therefore, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," and adds for encouragement, "for as much as ye know, that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Surely, if there ever was a period when these admonitions were applicable in their full force, to the church of Christ, since they were first penned, it is the present. Yet I rejoice to learn from the east, and from the west, that while too many are led to follow the popular errors of the day, there are still watchmen on the walls of Zion, who remain "steadfast, immovable, abounding in the work of the Lord;" a happy illustration of which, was recently given in your paper, in a short extract of a sermon, before the Massachusetts Convention. That our churches may long be blessed with those faithful watchmen, that shall not shun to declare the whole counsel of God, and that their fall-

ing mantles may be caught by the young Eli-sha's who may be called to succeed them, is the heart's desire, and prayer to God of
BROTHER JOHN.

For the Christian Secretary.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Many Christians seem to labor under mistaken ideas respecting Revivals of Religion, and count upon their return and disappearance, in pretty much the same light they do the regularity of the seasons; they tell us, "it is all the work of God, and what can man do to accelerate his operations?" And hence, after they have enjoyed a precious season of the outpouring of the Spirit, they relapse into a state of supineness and ease, sleeping away those precious hours which should be actively spent in the performance of the arduous work which they have solemnly engaged to perform.

Now I ask if Christians can reasonably expect that the Lord will bless them with a revival of religion, if thus they think and act?—Now we admit it is all the work of the Lord to revive his work in the hearts of his people, and to bring sinners to repentance, converting them by his divine love; but who will not readily admit that Christians have a work to perform, and that our Lord is a God who works by means, and makes use of many means in the accomplishment of his vast designs?

How can we expect a revival of religion when the church are asleep? or how can we expect that God will bless us when we are totally unprepared to receive a blessing? true, he sometimes lets fall a few mercy drops as if to arouse us from our lethargy, and remind us that he is more willing to give, than we are to receive; but if we really wish, or reasonably expect a glorious display of his divine love and power, we must be up and doing. The citizens of Zion must be vigilant and active, embracing every opportunity in doing that which they are commanded; acting as faithful stewards which need not be ashamed; else how can they expect that those who tarry in all the plains about the hill of God, will see the danger of their condition, and strive, if peradventure they may escape within the walls of the holy city, before they are overtaken by his all-powerful arm?

Is it not a fact that Christians lose many a precious season by indulging in inglorious ease, and relapsing into a state of carnal stupidity? and thus grieve from them the Holy Spirit, when he is about to bless them with evident tokens of his special favor; oh! that we might all awake to this important subject, lest we grieve the Spirit to that degree, that he depart from us entirely, and perhaps depart forever.

When is it that we see the cause of God flourishing, the missionaries of the cross multiplying, selfish souls expanding with liberal and benevolent designs, sleeping Christians awakening, dormant ones stirring, friends and neighbors converted to the Lord, and the temples of the Lord of Hosts crowded with willing and attentive hearers, and the borders of the church of Christ generally enlarging, if it is not during a revival of religion?

Then shall any who profess to be engaged in the cause of Christ, and take upon themselves his name, be so blinded to their best interests, and to the interests of those they hold most dear, settle down in a state of sloth and careless indifference, and thus deprive themselves and others of the choicest of heaven's blessings? Does not the voice of heavenly wisdom, call, awake thou that sleepest, return ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings; repent, and do thy first works? Let us obey the heavenly mandate, and see if the Lord will not pour out a blessing, so that there shall not be room to contain it.

JUSTITIA.

From the Connecticut Observer.

TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society, would earnestly invite the attention of all the friends of their cause to the TWENTY-SIXTH OF FEBRUARY, 1833; the day assigned by the American Temperance Society for a simultaneous meeting of the friends of Temperance and of Temperance Societies in every city, town and village in the United States, to hear addresses, to form Temperance Societies where there are none; to enlarge, as much as possible, all that are now formed; to disseminate information and to take measures to extend the benign influence of the Temperance reformation throughout the land. The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of such a meeting, and are persuaded that, if properly observed, it will result in the most happy consequences. But for such a meeting there must be preparation, or it will be lost. The Committee would urge every society, therefore, to meet at an early period for the purpose of awakening the attention of their members to it and making arrangements for its due observance. No preparation is so good as a revival of the cause by frequent meetings with bold animated addresses. And the Committee would advise, previous to the meeting, to the reading of the 5th report of the American Temperance Society in every district school house in the State. They are persuaded that nothing has appeared so well adapted to advance the cause, especially to turn the public sentiment—all classes and orders of men, the high and low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free against the traffic in ardent spirits as an immorality of an aggravated character, utterly at variance with the glory of God and with all man's best interest for both worlds.

P. S.—It is expected that the Fifth Report will be deposited at D. F. Robinson and Co's, Hartford, and Durrie and Peck's, New Haven, for sale at 25 cents a copy.

Extract from the Sixth Annual Report of the Windham County Peace Society.

"As much has been done the last twelve months, both in this country and in Europe, for the direct dissemination of the pacific principles of the Gospel as in any previous year. We are happy to bear testimony to the peculiar activity of the Connecticut and Hartford County Peace Societies. Several others have done well but these have excelled them all. Their annual reports are before the public, so that we shall not give a detail of their proceedings."

MICHIGAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This body held its anniversary at Plymouth, about thirty miles from Detroit, the last week in September. An unusual number were present. Eight Churches were added to the Association, making the present number 15. Upwards of ninety had been added the past year

by baptism. A Domestic Missionary Society was formed, auxiliary to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

WOODSTOCK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary, as we learn from the Minutes, was held at the Union Meeting house, in Weston, on the 26th and 27th of September last. The introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. S. Chamberlain, from 2 Cor. xi. 3-5. Rev. D. Packer, of Mount Holly, officiated as Moderator, and Joseph Freeman, of Cavendish, and Ezra Fisher, of Springfield, as Clerks. The names of twenty-one Churches appear in the schedule, embracing ten ordained and three unordained ministers, and 2663 members. There have been added by baptism, during the year, 576. Chester, Grafton, and Mount Holly Churches have been most highly favored with accessions. The usual resolutions were passed.

The next session is to be held in Cavendish, on the last Wednesday in September, 1833.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

BRANDON.

We are happy to say that an interesting state of religious feeling exists in the Baptist and Congregational Societies of this town. Several cases of hopeful conversion have occurred. Our friends abroad, we trust, will not forget us in their approaches to the mercy seat.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

From the Baptist Repository.

ORDINATION OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Crosby—Agreeably to your request, I send you a brief notice of the services of Monday evening last, at the ordination of our friend W. R. Williams. G. At the Oliver street Baptist meeting house on the evening of the 17th instant, a new Baptist Church was recognized, and Rev. William R. Williams ordained its pastor. The services were performed in the following order:—Introductory prayer by Rev. Jonathan G. G. Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society:—Sermon by Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr. D. D. President of Brown University, founded on Acts vi. 4; ordaining prayer by Rev. Archibald MacLay, of the Mulberry street church; Charge to the candidate by Rev. S. H. Cone, of Oliver street church.—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Charles G. Sommers, of the South Baptist Church;—Address and hand of fellowship to the church by Rev. Elon Galusha, of Utica; and concluding prayer by Rev. George Benedict, of the Union Baptist Church.

The evening was rainy and very inclement, but the assembly was large and respectable. The services were of a deeply interesting character. The sermon was one of the President's happiest efforts. It would bear honorable comparison with its published predecessors from the same gifted mind, as a specimen of able discussion, consecutive reasoning, happy and lucid illustration, and elegant writing, while it exceeded them in pious feeling and moral power. The topic discussed was, the union subsisting between deep piety and preparation for ministerial duty. I shall attempt no analysis of the discourse because it would issue in injustice to the author, and especially, because I understand, that it will be given to the public from the press. The charge was able and evangelical, and obviously the result of much experience and observation, and of deep interest in the success of the ministry. The other services were appropriate and highly satisfactory.

The friends, now constituted into a separate church, have for some months sustained public worship in Broadway Hall. They all, including their pastor, were lately members of the Oliver street Church.—The harmony which has marked all their movements, not only among themselves, and in relation to the mother establishment, but also towards the other branches of the denomination in the city, give pleasing promise of the success of the new interest, and also of the general prosperity of our Zion.

ORDINATION.

Jehu Jones, a colored man from Charleston, S. C. was ordained a few weeks ago by the Lutheran ministers in the city of New York and vicinity. This man is about to embark with his family for Liberia, to preach the Gospel to his colored brethren. He was educated, we believe, by the Rev. Mr. Bachman, of Charleston, and is the most intelligent man of his color, we ever conversed with. He informed us, that on his return to Charleston from New York, to make preparations for sailing, he was apprehended, cast into prison one night, and was ordered to leave the State within twenty hours. This was practising on a law lately passed in that State, forbidding any free colored person to enter her territory. Jones was fortunate in getting off as gently as he did. He has come to the North where he is waiting for his family. We were much pleased with the spirit he displays, and believe that he will be a valuable acquisition to the colony. He has the credit of being the first American Lutheran Missionary to Africa.—*Lutheran Observer.*

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

Consisting of thirty-five members was constituted in Medway, Mass. on the 15th of November. Rev. Charles Train preached on the occasion. Since its constitution five have been added to the church by baptism, a number more have been brought to rejoice in the Saviour, and appearances in the Church and in the Congregation which assemble with them, are still very encouraging.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

According to the report to the late General Convention, schools are established, in all the parishes of the diocese of Maine, and are in a flourishing condition. In New Hampshire, the number of teachers is 85, of scholars, 418; in Vermont, they are believed to exist in every parish, though from the imperfectness of returns, no correct estimate can be formed; the total number reported in Massachusetts, is 2000, and Bible classes are established in most of the congregations; in Rhode Island, flourishing schools are attached to most of the Churches; the prosperity of the Church in Connecticut is attributed, among other causes, to "the general establishment and maintenance of Sunday schools." In New York, and New Jersey, they are said to be flourishing.—In Pennsylvania, a diocesan union has been formed. The number of scholars, as contained in partial returns in 1829, was upwards of five thousand. Of the schools in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, no particulars are given. The number reported in North Carolina, is 800; in South Carolina, 976. "In several

of the country parishes," in the latter State, it is said to be "impracticable to establish them." In Georgia, schools and Bible classes have been organized in three parishes; containing 35 teachers, and 250 scholars. No mention is made of schools in the dioceses of Ohio, Kentucky, and Alabama. In Mississippi, there are reported eight teachers, and thirty scholars. Of Tennessee it is said, "the incipient state of all things connected with the Church has hitherto prevented much attention to Sunday schools. There are, however, three such schools, well attended, and in a flourishing condition, and the number is expected shortly to increase. Between 200 and 300 children are thus instructed."—*Sunday School Journal.*

Rev. Mr. THRESHER, Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, spent the last Sabbath in this town. In the afternoon, he preached at the first Baptist Church, on the "philosophy of benevolence." It was a discourse full of sound and important sentiment. He showed very clearly that in that seeming paradox, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," there is every thing of sober and unexaggerated truth. His statements on the importance of an increase of faithful ministers, were such as to leave a deep impression on the minds of the assembly, of duty, in aiding the Education Society. There are now in New England about three hundred Baptist young men in different stages of preparation for the ministry. About half this number are aided by the Northern Baptist Education Society.—Our hope and belief is, that the members of the Education Societies in this town, will come up in this great work with a zeal and a perseverance worthy of the cause, worthy of themselves.—*Lowell Evangelist.*

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

DAVIS ON COERCION. Published by F. J. Huntington, of this city. This treatise upon a truly novel subject was first delivered before the Ciceronian Lyceum, and afterwards by special request, to the Goodrich Association; in both cases to large audiences and with general approbation. The subject discussed in this address is, like religion, more talked of and approved, than practiced. We think Mr. Davis has gone far towards a satisfactory definition and illustration of this heretofore untied theme. The examples of courtesy introduced are worthy of a much wider, extended, and more general imitation than they now obtain among different denominations of Christians;—and we hesitate not to add, among the ministers of different Churches every where. The subject is one of importance, the book is small, cheap, prettily printed and bound, and for sale by the publisher and others. We wish it an extensive circulation, and a practical influence upon the life of every reader.

We agree with our correspondent on the necessity of *Decision* in matters of religion. This is doubtless compatible with the utmost degree of philanthropy and kind feelings and conduct, towards those whose views differ. Our Saviour exhibited the utmost decision, in all his conduct, and likewise evinced his tender compassion, even for his murderers. He *rept* over Jerusalem, where he was to be cruelly entreated. Indeed it is apparent to us, that those who are the most decided in a really religious course of conduct, are the most estimable friends to the sinner and the ungodly.

Electrical Experiments.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Mr. Wright, of the Hartford Museum. The machine which has been built under the immediate direction of Mr. Wright, we believe to be the largest, and most powerful, of any in this country. Those who wish to view experiments, at once amusing and instructive, will not have a more favorable opportunity than the present.

Intelligence has not been received from the Legislature of South Carolina, since their reception of the President's Proclamation. We indulge the hope that the people will abstain from hostilities.

By intelligence received last evening, it appears that the frigate "Constellation" was not lost.

ORDINATION.

Brother Daniel Baldwin was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry by ordination, on the 27th ult. Sermon by Eld. Wm. Hutchinson; Ordaining Prayer by Eld. Daniel Wildman; Charge by Eld. Silas Amiel; Right hand of Fellowship by Eld. Job Fox; Concluding Prayer by Eld. John Mitchell; Hymn and Benediction by the candidate. All the services were of an interesting character, and calculated to leave a favorable impression on the minds of the public.—*Com.*

ORDAINED, in the South Church, in this city, on the 27th inst. Rev. Cornelius C. Vanarsdalen, of New-Jersey, as Pastor of said Church and Congregation.—Sermon by the Rev. Joel Hawes D. D.

From the Boston Recorder.

PRIZE TREATISE ON NATIVE DEPRAVITY.

In the month of April last, the following notice was given:—*"A friend of evangelical truth has committed to my care one HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, designed as a premium for the best original Treatise on Native Depravity. His object is not so much to obtain a popular discussion of the subject, as one that is argumentative, and thoroughly scriptural, adapted to the use of ministers, theological students, and readers of the more intelligent class. Though the writers will not be restricted to any prescribed length, it is deemed desirable that the Treatise should be over, rather than under 100 pages, fvo. The manuscript must be presented for examination before the first day of May, 1833,—each being accompanied with the author's name in a sealed envelope, which will not be broken, except in the case of the successful candidate."*

The judges selected to examine the pieces and award the premium, are the Rev. Presidents GRIFIN, DAY, and HUMPHREY.

The farther notice is now given, that the same friend of evangelical truth, has, by the addition of one hundred and fifty dollars, raised the sum to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, designed, in like manner, as a premium for the best treatise on the above named subject. If however those who were selected as judges, should think that strict justice and impartiality require that the above mentioned sum should be equally divided, and awarded to two of the treatises presented, they are authorized to do it. The manuscripts may be presented to either of the judges at any time before the first day of June, 1833.

RALPH EMERSON.
Theol. Sem. Andover, Dec. 10, 1832.

General Intelligence.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
SIX DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE, AND
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND,
VIA FRANCE.ARREST OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRY—REFUSAL OF
THE KING OF HOLLAND TO EVACUATE ANTWERP—
LOSS OF THE FUGITIVE CONSTELLATION.

Our News Boat came up last evening, having boarded the Packet Ship Manchester, Capt. Lee, from Havre. She sailed on the 12th inst. We have received our regular files of Havre papers to the 12th, and Paris to the 10th inclusive.

The most important news is that relating to Holland, and the arrest of the Duchess of Berry. It appears that the Duchess of Berry, after having been for several months in France, has been arrested at Nantes. The Havre papers of the 11th contain the following interesting details:

From Lloyd's London List of November 9, 1832.

By a ship which arrived from Smyrna, in sixteen days, we learn the loss of the American Frigate Constellation, at Rhodes. All on board perished, except the Commander and six of her crew. In the same gale, a Greek Steam ship was lost with all on board, in the Gulf of Volo.

The refusal of the King of Holland to deliver up the citadel of Antwerp, had been received in England and France.

The reply, says the London Times, of the King of Holland to the summons of France and England, contains a refusal to surrender the citadel of Antwerp, until after the signature of a definitive treaty of peace, of which treaty the Dutch Government requires that their own conditions shall form the articles. The language, however, of this refusal, we are informed, is temperate and its tone far from warlike. Nor is it considered as at all certain that his Dutch Majesty will not consider it prudent to surrender Antwerp without a struggle, upon the actual approach of the French army.

The French and English fleets sailed on the 5th from Portsmouth. Their force is large, but it is not tended by many of the British papers that it will not be able to intercept the trade of Holland, and to make an effectual blockade during the winter months. The French army it was stated would march between the 12th and 16th.

We see no evidence that Prussia, Russia, or Austria, will support Holland. But it is impossible to predict what will be the result of a war once begun in a corner as it were of the Netherlands. Belgium, which is a party in the contest, appears to be too insignificant to be mentioned—on her armies or her forces nothing is said. The French Government had laid an embargo on all vessels belonging to Holland. The men on all vessels of Antwerp appear to be sensible of their danger, and the greatest exertions were making in placing goods and valuables in cellars and other places of security.

From Spain the news is most gratifying. The King lives to be sure, but the Queen is conducting her Government with great energy and firmness. She has dismissed the late Minister of War, and changes continue in every grade both abroad and at home. The Bishop of Leon had been dismissed from Court, and a new Minister, a Liberal, had been appointed to the Court of France.

From Portugal there is very little of an interesting character. The English papers contain columns of letters from Oporto, the amount of the whole appears to be that the two brothers remain in precisely the same situation they have for several months.

The latest accounts from Nantes, dated November 9th, state that the Duchess of Berry escaped arrest for some days only by frequent changes of dress and lodgings. She is now in confinement; what will be her fate, none pretend to know.

LATER STILL.

By the Fr. brig Dapper, Capt. Dickinson, which arrived below last night, our news boat T. H. Smith was furnished with a Hull paper of the 11th ult. and a London paper of the 7th. From the former we make the following extracts. The principal part of the combined squadrons were at Deal on the 5th. (Capt D. informs that a brig had been captured for infringing the blockade, and sent into Sicily.)

HULL, Nov. 13.—We have received the London papers of Saturday. They add little to the information of which we were already in possession. Actual hostilities have not yet commenced. It is stated in one of the London papers that intelligence had reached Lloyd's in the course of the day, that a large Russian fleet had actually entered the Scheldt. The Suffren, the French Admiral's ship, and other vessels of the squadron scattered in the late gale, arrived at Dover on Friday, and a portion of the combined fleet sailed to the northward.—A Dutch East Indiaman, which entered Coves in ignorance of the embargo has been detained there.

EMBARGO ON THE DUTCH SHIPPING.
An Extraordinary Gazette was published on Wednesday evening, containing an order for an embargo on Dutch shipping.

HULL, Nov. 13.—The Three Vrienden, Capt. Bodeman, which sailed from hence for Amsterdam, on Tuesday, was on Thursday morning brought back, having been detained in Hawk Roads, by the officers of his Majesty's customs.

The Monitor contains the following Notification:—
"In consequence of the refusal of the Cabinet of France to comply with the demands of the Courts of France and England, in conformity to the stipulations of the Convention signed at London on Oct. 22, the king's government sent off orders yesterday to all the ports of the kingdom, for an embargo to be laid on all Dutch ships."

We learn from Hull that so great is the distress in that port, owing to the interference with Holland being interrupted, that the iron foundries there are in a state of commotion. Letters from Staffordshire state, that several large orders have been returned to the iron foundries there, in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them for Holland at this period. Several large packages of woollen goods have been returned upon the hands of the manufacturers from the same cause.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

Standing Committee in the Senate.

Foreign Relations—Messrs Forsyth, King, Bell, Mangum and Tomlinson.
On Finance—Smith, Tyler, Silsbee, Johnston and Forsyth.

On Commerce—King, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston and Bibb.
On Manufactures—Dickinson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

On Agriculture—Seymour, Brown, Robinson, Waggaman and Foot.
On Military Affairs—Benton, Troup, Kane, Clayton and Tipton.

On the Militia—Robinson, Clayton, Waggaman, Clay and Hendricks.
On Naval Affairs—Dallas, Smith, Robbins, Webster and Bibb.

On Public Lands—Kane, Tipton, Moore, Holmes and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Poindexter, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles and Knight.
On Indian Affairs—Troup, Benton, Poindexter, Wilkins and Frelinghuysen.

On Claims—Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown and Moore.
On the Judiciary—Wilkins, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy and Mangum.

On the Post Office & Post Roads—Grundy, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson and Buckner.
On Roads & Canals—Hendricks, Sprague, Dallas, Hill and Buckner.

On Pensions—Foot, Chambers, Dickson, Sprague and Poindexter.
On the District of Columbia—Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton and Miller.

On the Contingent Fund—Knight, Dudley and Tomlinson.
On Engrossed Bills—Robbins, Robinson and Ewing.

Standing Committee of the House.

On Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holladay, Griffin, Delahune, Collier and Arnold.
On Ways and Means—Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, Gaither and Folk.

On Claims—Whitelsey, Barber, McIntire, Hirie, Rencher, Dayan and Greenell.
On Commerce—Crambling, Howard, Sutherland, Newton, Davis, Mass, Jarvis & Harper.

On Public Lands—Wickliffe, Duncan, Clay, Irvin, Bonn, Plummer and Mason.
On the Post Office and Post Roads—Conner, Fussell, Pearce, Hammons, Ravennaugh, Doubleday, and Roane.

On the District of Columbia—Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Chun, Jenifer, William B. Shepard, and McKennon.
On the Judiciary—Bell, Ellsworth, Daniel, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, and Coulter.

On Revolutionary Claims—Muhlenburgh, Nuckolls, Crane, Bates of Massachusetts, Stanifer, Marshall, and Newman.
On Public Expenditures—Hall, of North Carolina, Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Ferson, Henry King, and Briggs.

On Private Land Claims—Johnson, of Tennessee, Coke, Stanberry, Wards, Carr, Ballard, and Ashley.
On Manufactures—Adams, Hoffman, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Worthington, and Harbort, of Virginia.

On Agriculture—Root, McCoy, of Virginia, Smith, of Pennsylvania, Chandler, Wheeler, McCoy, of Pennsylvania, and Tompkins.
On Indian Affairs—Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Torres, Lecompte, Kennon, and Hawkins.

On Military Affairs—Johnson, of Kentucky, Vance, Blair, of South Carolina, Speight, Adair, Ward, and Thomas, of Louisiana.
On Naval Affairs—Anderson, White, of New York, Milligan, Wataugh, Patton, Dearborn, and Lansing.

On Foreign Affairs—Archer, Everett, of Massachusetts, Taylor, Crawford, Bardwell, Wayne, Thomas, of Maryland.
On Territories—Kerr, Creighton, Williams, Hunt, ington, Allan, of Kentucky, Veto, and John King.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Hubbard, Isaacs, Pen, deton, Bucher, Soule, and Choate.
On Invalid Pensions—Burgess, Ford, Egan, of Maine, Reed, of N. Y., Dewar, Slade & Southard.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Blair of Penn., Letcher, Winton, Craig, Leavitt and Jewett.
On Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed of Mass, Bouck, and Silas Condit.

On Accounts—Messrs. Bergen, Burd and Hodges.
IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, so much of the Message of the President as referred to manufactures was referred to that Committee.

French Spoliations.

Mr. Wilkins, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed by France on their commerce, prior to the 30th September, 1800.

The bill was then read twice, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, ordered to be referred to a Select Committee of five members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

United States Bank.
A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by the report of the agent employed by the Department to examine into the affairs of the United States Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1832.
To the Secretary of the Treasury.

Taking the general monthly statement of the 1st November, 1832, as the basis of all my inquiries, I proceeded to examine it by comparing the original statements on which it is based. It may be remarked that it is a mere compendium of the monthly statements of the Bank and its branches; and as they are regularly transmitted by law to the Treasury Department, it is at all times in your power to direct its verification under your own immediate eye.

As, however, the statement is in its nature very complicated, and embraces a variety of matter of account not easily comprehended, I have presented a two fold analysis of it, marked A and B. That marked B, shows, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, the liabilities of the Bank to the public, and the assets of the Bank to satisfy them. The former amount to \$3,290,950 20, and the fund to meet them \$2,933,367 97; showing an excess of \$357,582 23, to meet any demands on the institution, as all its liabilities must be first paid in case of its insolvency or dissolution, before the stockholders can receive any part of their subscription. Thus far I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation "so as to ascertain the security of the public money and the solvency of the Bank," neither of which can in my opinion, admit of a doubt.

Document marked C, exhibits in a distinct manner, all the bills of exchange, purchased and on hand, at the offices of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and Mobile, and at the places at which they are payable.

Document marked D shows that the state of the discounts on personal security, and the bills exchange at the Bank and its branches, during the last two years months.

Documents marked E, F, G, contain the reports of the Committee on the offices, under dates of 24th April and 27th, July 27th, September 21st, and 20th November, and illustrate the views of the Boards of Directors as to the general business of the Bank and its officers.

Documents marked H, I, K, L, and M, contain extracts of letters to and from the Cashier of the Bank and the Cashiers of the Western Offices, elucidating the course of trade, and reference to the bills of exchange, &c. &c. &c. of the Western country, and will be useful to a right understanding of the great and increasing importance of that portion of the Union.

No opinion to be relied on with any certainty, as to the security of the debt due the Bank in the Western country, could be given by me, or any other person here; but placing reliance on the Cashiers of the different offices, and the respectable gentlemen composing their different directions, and comparing the amount of suspended debt, for years past, with the vast amount of business and profit, and adding thereto my own knowledge of the general business of the Western country, I do not hesitate to say, that I consider the debt in a safe and wholesome state, and that a greater amount of loss need not be apprehended from it, than from a similar mass distributed in the cities of the Atlantic frontier.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
HENRY TOLAND.

LOUIS McLANE, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

IN SENATE, December 12.

Mr. Chambers introduced a bill for the final settlement of State claims for interest on advances made during the late war. Read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Forsyth introduced a bill for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia. Read twice and committed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to lay before the House the correspondence with the President, of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the postponement of the payment of the three per cent. stock of the United States.

This resolution was offered by Mr. Cambreleng, and was a subject of debate.

IN SENATE, December 13.

A resolution offered by Mr. Moore in reference to the reduction of the price of Public Lands to such sum as shall barely pay the expenses of the land system, was adopted.

A resolution concerning the removal of obstructions in the Wabash was adopted.
No other business of interest was done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Cooke were adopted, concerning surveys and estimates for a canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and a pier in the Niagara, at Youngstown. Other resolutions not important were offered and disposed of.

Friday, December 14.

The House resumed unfinished business, being the reference of parts of the President's Message.
A resolution offered by Mr. Daniel, in reference to the exercise of doubtful powers by Congress, elicited an animated debate; but was adopted.

Saturday, December 15.

The Senate did not sit this day.
Sundry resolutions concerning Public Lands and other objects, were offered and disposed of. Two additional committees were named.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, Monday, December 17.
Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution, which was laid upon the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which, in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction on each article separately, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue of millions of dollars, on such manufactures as are classed under the general denomination of protected articles; and that he also append to such report, an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," and which therefore ought, in his opinion, to be exempted from the operation of the proposed reduction of duties.

Tariff duties.

A resolution as follows, by Mr. Smith, was laid upon the table.
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual report.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to amend the Constitution that no Senator or Representative shall be eligible to office under the United States during the time for which he was elected.

December 19.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill for extending the Cumberland Road.
A resolution to prevent fraud on the revenue by Custom-house Officers, was introduced by Mr. Sprague, and agreed to.

A resolution calling for a list of Executive appointments since April, 1826, and another directing a bill to distribute the avails of Public Lands among the States and Territories, were introduced by Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill granting land to the State of Missouri, for a canal.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 20, 1832.

The Chair presented a Report from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a letter from Captain Widgown, communicating a chart of Narragansett Bay, which, on motion of Mr. Robbins, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported a bill similar to the one before the Senate at the last session, with a verbal amendment, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. King, and Mr. Holmes, were respectively considered and agreed to.

The following bills from the House of Representatives were read twice:

An act declaring the effect of judgments in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The following bills were read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence:

A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen lost on board the schooner Sylph.

The Senate took up the bill supplementary to the act authorizing the Territory of Florida to open canals between Chlo-la River and St. Andrew's Bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax River.

Mr. King moved an amendment, to take the grant from the incorporated Companies, and to vest it in the Territorial government.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.
The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a copy of his Proclamation, dated the 10th inst. and of the Ordinance of a Convention in the State of South Carolina, to which it refers.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, came up in course as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following be proposed to the States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to take effect from and after the ratification on the same by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, viz:—

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe expressed his willingness that the consideration of the resolution should, for the present, be postponed.

Engrossed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to explain an act entitled "An Act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa," passed the 20th of May, 1830.

An act to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan, were severally read the third time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a report and chart of the survey of the Narragansett Bay; which letter was read and laid on the table, and

An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and Olive, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the same bills as yesterday—when "the bill for establishing Assay Offices in the Gold region,"

was considered and postponed—and "the bill providing for a grant of land to the New England Asylum for the blind, and the New York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," was again considered, when

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved an additional section, granting a township of land to the State of Ohio for the use of the deaf and dumb; to which motion the Committee agreed.

Mr. Williams moved an additional section, granting a township of land to each and every State, for the same purposes, and modified his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Slade, so as to allow those States who have no Asylums for the deaf and dumb, to use the grant for the benefit of Asylums out of said States.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, Mr. Williams included the "blind" in his proposition, and as thus modified, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Jenifer moved to include grants to the States for the purposes of education—negatively.

Mr. Clay moved a proviso, requiring the grants to be sold within five years—agreed to.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REMON-TRANCE AND PROTEST.

OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

The Union and State Rights Party of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, do remonstrate and solemnly protest against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the people of South Carolina elected delegates to the said convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which, that convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of all these pledges.

2d. Because the said Ordinance has invidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—a Test Oath.

3d. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the Freemen of South Carolina for their honest difference of opinion, by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be deprived of every office, civil and military.

4th. Because it has trampled and trod the great principles of liberty secured to the citizen by the Constitution of this State, in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "the trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press shall be forever inviolably preserved."

5th. Because it has violated the independence guaranteed to the Judiciary, by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolting test oath, or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has violated the same Constitution, in that provision which declares that no preference shall be given to one port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the Rights of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in Law and Equity arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing its laws through the civil tribunals of the country, and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting, and the effects anticipated from it so ruinous, that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other State.

The Union Party in South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the nullification party, against the people of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object, therefore, can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny over their fellow citizens?

This convention doth further protest against any effort, by a system of Conscription, to force the citizens of the State from their fire-sides and their homes, to take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution of the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances, the Union Party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct; and while on the one hand, they will continue their unflinching opposition to the protective tariff, so on the other hand they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American citizen.

Disclaiming therefore all intention or lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by intolerable oppression.

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.
HENRY MIDDLETON,
DAVID JOHNSON,
RICHARD L. MANNING,
STARLING TUCKER,
(Signed by 177 members.)

U. S. Supreme Court.—The next term of the Supreme Court will commence at Washington on the 14th day of January next.—The Cherokee question will probably come before it again; and much interest will be felt to know what course will be taken in regard to the refusal of Georgia to release the Missionaries in compliance with the decision of the Court.—American Sentinel.

Robbery, Lottery Gambling, &c.—On Thursday night last, four or five stores in this town were broken, and a few dollars of counterfeit money and bills of broken banks, and some other valuables, abstracted therefrom. In the morning a hot pursuit was made by the Vigilant Society, and in a few hours the thief was captured, examined before a Court of Inquiry, and bound over to the next Court for trial, and that night regaled himself with a supper in the County Jail.

After his examination he made a full confession of his guilt. He was a young man of good appearance and address, an Englishman by birth, but says he had kept a Lottery Office in New York for some time, to the corrupting influence of which he attributes his present degradation.—Norwalk Gazette.

Fire.—We learn that the barn of Ambrose Adams, Esq. of Simsbury, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, the 24th inst. together with the contents—consisting of hay, several hundred bushels of grain,

two yoke of oxen, and a horse. A large cider mill house adjoining, was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$2000. It is supposed to be the work of incendiary.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY.—During the last year there were 40 students connected, at different times, with Westfield Academy—Male Department, 146, Female, 217.—Observer.

Ministerial Industry.—George Whitefield, during the 34 years of his ministry, preached 19,600 sermons; which was about 530 sermons a year.

MARRIED.

In Glastonbury, Philo Hills, Esq. of Hartford, to Miss Cornelia Andrews, of the former place.

In Hebron, on the 24th inst. Mr. Jacob Lyman, Jr. of Bolton, to Miss Phila Loomer, of the former place.

At Middle Haddam, Mr. Newton Case to Miss Lemira R. Hurlburt, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst. Mr. Frederick Gill aged 17.

In Boston, Dec. 16, Gardner Greene, Esq. aged 79. His estate is estimated to amount to more than three millions of dollars.

In New Haven, on Tuesday last, STEPHEN TANNING, Esq. aged 65. The sudden decease of Mr. T. cast a deep gloom over the city. He was apparently well but a few moments before his death, and was receiving his letters in the Post Office at the moment he expired. As he was universally respected, his death is universally lamented.

At Farmington, very suddenly, Louisa Catharine, aged 17, daughter of Mr. Martin Cowles.

At Berlin, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Susanna Hooker, aged 84, widow of Elijah Hooker, Esq.

At East Windsor, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Kezia Conant, aged 72, wife of Mr. Daniel Conant.

At Norwich, Mr. Abel Jackson, aged 25.

CICERONIAN LYCEUM.

Will be held Tuesday Eve, Jan. 1, 6 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church.

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

AWAKE! awake! O Christian world, arise;
Behold the banner of your bleeding Lord
Unfurled in every clime. Behold, it waves
Its blood-stained folds where'er the foot of man
Has marked the soil. But see, ah! see, how few
Have rallied round its standard. How few
Have owned its powerful sway; and to its bow
In sacred, heart-felt reverence. But see, ah! see
The infuriated hosts, rushing with madness
On—and coming like the mighty flood,
Even dare to oppose. Hear them in haughty words
Defy its sovereign power; and heedless, mock
Its heavenly influence. But know, astonished world,
That though you mock, and rage, and reckless scorn,
Our glorious Captain goes "from conquering
To conquer." He has his glittering sword
Fast girded on his side; and soon will read
Victory complete, on every nation's doom.
But why, ye humble followers of the Lamb,
Why do ye stand aloof? Why half-hearted,
Do ye follow him, who gave his life for you?
Like Peter, do you follow him afar?
Like him you'll weep in bitter agony:
With Marc, will ye at rest remain,
When the mighty King of Kings in triumph
Leads his armies forth to war? With him you'll reap
The bitter curse of this indignant frown.
Then wake ye heralds of the Cross, nor stay,
To grasp at Earth's polluted toys; nor look
With careless gaze on life's distracting cares.
Were ye not born for something higher? Why do
Ye let the mighty, heaven-born powers within,
Lie growling here, in dust? Has your Maker
Nought for you to do? Heed ye the call,
Whom shall I send, or who will go for us?
Unfold your great commission; read it
Afresh. Gird on your armor bright.
Put forth courage on. Go forth to him,
Without the camp; nor fear to bear reproach.
Fight for a little space. Fight valiantly;
And then triumph, never-ending rest
In glory's yours.

Hartford, Dec. 14, 1832.

From the Philadelphian.

THERE IS A TIME TO DIE!—SOLOMON.

Infancy, all dreamless sleeping,
Thoughtless waking, smiling, weeping,
Meanless yet the sigh,
Ere the cares of earth corroding,
Life with sin and sorrow loading,
Years of misery foreboding,
Fearless on to ruin going—
'Tis a time to die!
Sweetly then the parting spirit,
Scarcely here a guest,
Leaves a world that was its inheritance,
Flies, and is at rest.
When opening years have brought to life
The dormant seeds of sin,
And yield their harvest, all the strife,
The pictures drawn with sorrow rife,
Of all that man has been;
When stern rebellion swells the breast,
And envy eats the heart;
And rivalry, a constant guest,
Forbids to man the hope of rest,
And joy and peace depart;
When fleeting gain,
Dear-bought with pain,
Allures its victims on;
The worldly wise
Ope not their eyes,
Upon the graves that yawn;
But put their trust,
In glittering dust,
Till life and hope are gone;
When tottering age still grasps his gold,
And strains his dimming eye,
Till nerves relax—till limbs grow cold—
Oh! 'tis no time to die!
To die! 'Tis not in youth or age,
To meet unmoved the Tyrant's rage.
Were man empowered to speak his doom,
The earth had not possessed a tomb.
What! close the eyes and stop the breath?
And clench the teeth in icy death?
In mute despair forbid to rove,
A lingering thought, on those we love?
Look dissolution in the face?
And wing our flight through boundless space?
Nature recoils! and yet 'tis given
To those who fly from earth to Heaven,
To leave with joy these clouds of clay,
To stretch their wings and soar away.
Let pardoned sin the hope inspire,
That we shall swell the heavenly choir,
Death hath no dart from which we fly,
Nor life a time but that to die!
Kindred standing weeping round me,
Nature breaking ties that bound me,
Since life's earliest sigh;
Gathering darkness o'er me stealing,
Earth and sky around me reeling,
Fading now, each cherished feeling,
Unknown scenes draw nigh;
Thoughts of home my bosom wringing,
Friendships dear all vainly clinging,
Broken ties my soul yet stinging,
While her hidden way she's winging—
Oh! 'tis no time to die!
Leave my country? Yes I'll leave thee.
Leave a sister, far more dear!
Let her live—then death receive me;
Nought beside could chain me here.
Will her form before me stand?
Mark my latest sigh?
Will she take my nerveless hand?
Close my darkening eye?
Will she lone and silent tread,
Where inhumed I lie?
Will she love me when I'm dead?
Then in peace I die!

S. L. M.

There are three kinds of praise, that which
we yield, that which we lend, and that which
we pay. We yield it to the powerful from fear,
we lend it to the weak from interest, and we
pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

A SEAMAN'S DREAM.

From Capt. Morrell's Narrative, just published.

I had not slept a wink the two preceding
nights, and was now nearly exhausted by fa-
tigue and watchfulness. At midnight, there-
fore, having renewed my injunctions of caution
to the watch on deck, I went below to take a
short nap; but feeling a presentiment that it
would be very temporary, I merely threw a mat
on the cabin floor, and lay down upon it, where
I soon fell into a disturbed slumber, which was
very far from being refreshing. My bodily
senses, it is true, were "steeped in forgetful-
ness;" but my better part was still actively
employed in the duties of the deck. Confused
and undefinable images of difficulties and dan-
gers flitted across my imagination, and in a
few minutes I passed through weeks and
months of fruitless toils, strange incidents, and
unheard of disasters.

At length the broken fragments of a tragical
picture seemed to be reunited, and the visions
of my fancy assumed some orderly arrange-
ment. I was sailing on an unknown coast, by moon-
light, running before a gentle breeze, with
every inch of canvas extended. Every thing
was a sombre and melancholy appearance—the
moon even seemed to look down upon me
in pity, and the shore, as it glided past me,
appeared to be peopled with spectres. I
thought I was at the helm, and all alone. The
deck was running with blood, and the idea
now flashed across my mind that all my crew
had been cut to pieces by pirates. My situa-
tion was lonely and dreary in the extreme, and
I longed to hear the voice of a human being.—
In the next instant a shadowy form flitted past
me without sound of footsteps, and mounted the
cat-head. After looking out on the deep a few
moments, he suddenly turned his face at, and
I recognized the countenance of my deceased
friend, the youthful and amiable Samuel Geary.
With his right hand and arm extended in the
direction we were sailing, he suddenly ex-
claimed, in a loud voice, "Breakers ahead,
sir!"

I was on deck, and had the helm hard down,
before the officer of the watch had time to
repeat the startling exclamation. My dream had
become a frightful reality, and the warning voice
which dissolved its vision was from the mast-
head.

Mr. Hunt was scarcely an instant behind
me in reaching the deck, from which he leaped
on the fore-castle, and in a moment more all
hands were aft, gathering in the main sheet,
which was then about five points off; at the
same time the head yards were kept pointed to
the wind, and the head sail hauled down.

I had not yet seen the breakers myself; but
I perceived that every one of the crew had
gazed in that direction as they came upon deck,
and that terror was strongly depicted on every
countenance. I was also aware that if they
were permitted to interchange expressions of
apprehension, a scene of confusion must ensue
which would seal the fate of the Antarctic,
and engulf us all, my wife included, in one
common grave. I therefore commanded im-
mense, in as stern a voice as I knew how to as-
sume, and my lungs seldom fail me in cases of
emergency—I threatened with instant death
the first man that spoke a word above his breath
aboard the foremast. This had the desired ef-
fect; for the next instant there was nothing to
be heard but the whistling of the winds, and
the howling of the lofty combers, about one
hundred and fifty fathoms under our lee.

The vessel was coming to, very fast; but
being able to get the main sheet aft as soon as
necessary, on account of a small line getting
into the main-boom tackle-block, which pre-
vented the fall being overhauled; and meeting
a very short and cross-head sea in the bows,
which deadened the vessel's headway before
she came to the wind, she got stern-way upon
her, and began to fall off.

"Keep the helm hard a-port!" I exclaimed,
as, for the first time, my eye caught a view of
the breakers, under our lee. "Brace the
head-yards aback! Down main-sail! Up
head-sail, with sheets to windward!" These
orders were obeyed as rapidly as they were
given; and the Antarctic began to fall off very
fast, with rapid stern-way upon her, so that the
sea was coming in on both quarters. The
head-yards were braced aback as long as possi-
ble, without springing them, and the head-sails
were run down the moment they refused to lie
aback any longer. The instant the square-sails
began to fill, the yards were braced sharp
round in a moment; and before the Antarctic
gathered any headway, the wind was about one
point off the larboard quarter. The mainsail
was now instantly set, and the vessel began to
gather a little headway. As she came to, the
head yards were kept pointed to the wind, and
all hands, except five or six, were placed at the
haliards of the head sails; and by the time the
vessel had come to, within eight points of the
wind, the head sails were on her, and she was
jumping from one sea to another, at the rate of
eight miles an hour, with the fore-sheet aft.

Thus, in wearing or veering, a sharp pilot-
boat schooner, of seventy-eight feet keel, in a
ten-knot breeze, gained more than twice her
length off shore; and the man at mast-head
said that when the helm was first put down, the
vessel was nearer the breakers than when she
had the wind on the other quarter, and began
to crawl off shore. The breakers were running
about twenty feet high, and there was no land
in sight from the mast head. No other step
which could possibly be taken would have
saved the beautiful Antarctic from shipwreck.
She was saved.

At the very crisis of our fate, my wife came
on deck and asked me if I would have my hat!
Happily for her, she knew not, at that moment,
that we were all tottering on the extreme verge
of destruction's precipice. It was the tender
officiousness of an affectionate, devoted wife;
but at such a crisis inconceivably mal-apropos.

My reply was short and not sweet: "Go below,
instantly, my dear, or I shall be compelled to
have you taken from my presence by force!"
From that moment I saw her no more, nor was

there a word spoken on board, among thirty-
four men, excepting by myself and the first offi-
cer, until the Antarctic was safe, retreating
obliquely from the frothy and noisy rage of the
boisterous enemy. Then we had time to
breathe.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

The change of property which takes place
when chemical attraction acts, is not confined
to metals, but is a general result in every case
when different bodies are brought into this
state of combination or chemical union. Fre-
quently we find, that the properties of each
body are totally changed; and substances,
from being energetic and violent in their na-
ture, become inert and harmless and vice versa.
For instance, that useful and agreeable sub-
stance, culinary salt, which is not only harm-
less, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary
to the well being of man, is composed of two
formidable ingredients, either of which taken
into the stomach, proves fatal to life; one of
these is a metal, and the other an air; the
former is called *sodium*, and the latter *chlorine*.
When presented to each other, the violence of
their nature is manifested by their immediate
bursting out into flame, and instantly they are
both deprived of their virulence. Can any
thing be more striking than the change of
properties in this case; and who could have
supposed that the culinary salt is composed of
a metal united to an air?

The medicine called Glauber's salt is another
instance; it is composed of caustic poisons
of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol
and the other barilla or soda. There are also
two substances known to chemists which are
disagreeably bitter liquids; one is called nitrate
of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda;
when mixed, they form a compound of consid-
erable sweetness. But the atmosphere which
we breathe is the most extraordinary of all in-
stances; it must be surprising, to those who
are acquainted with the fact, that atmospheric
air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed
of the same ingredients as that most violent
and destructive liquid called *aqua fortis*, or nitric
acid. This powerful acid, by being made to
act upon sugar, the sweetest of all things, pro-
duces a substance intensely bitter to the taste.
Charcoal is, of all known substances, the most
difficult to convert into vapor, so much so, in-
deed, that the conversion has never been yet
decidedly effected; it is also a very solid sub-
stance; and a diamond which is nothing but
crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest
bodies in nature. Sulphur, in the solid state,
is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor
requires a high temperature. But when these
two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made
to combine chemically, so as to form the sub-
stance called bisulphuret of carbon, their prop-
erties are strikingly changed. Instead of the
compound being hard it is a thin liquid, and is
not known to freeze or solidify at any degree
of cold that can be produced. Instead of the
compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of
all liquids one of the most evaporable. Char-
coal is the blackest substance with which we
are acquainted; sulphur is of the most lively
yellow hue; but the compound is as colorless
as water. A new smell and taste are acquired,
and, in a word there is not one point of resen-
blance, with the component. These facts are
strikingly illustrative of the change of prop-
erties which follows on the exertion of chemical
attraction between the ultimate particles of
bodies.—Donayon's Chemistry.

The following case, which may be important in its
results, was communicated to the editors of the Christian
Advocate, New York, by Professor Sewall, of
Columbia College, Washington.

In June, 1822, Alexis San Martin, a French
lad of eighteen, was wounded at Fort Mackinac,
situated upon our western frontier, received,
by an accidental discharge of a musket, a
load of duck shot in the left side, carrying away
the integuments and muscles, the size of a
man's hand, fracturing and tearing away a part
of the fifth and sixth ribs, removing a portion
of the diaphragm, lacerating the lower part of
the left lung, and perforating the left extremity
of the stomach. The edges of the wound in the
stomach became attached to the pleura by
adhesive inflammation, leaving an external
opening communicating with the cavity of this
organ. The lips of the wound have healed,
and the external opening leading into the cav-
ity of the stomach still remains open, by which
the food and drink escape whenever the stom-
ach is distended, or the boy reclines upon his
left side, unless the aperture is closed by a com-
press. The opening is so large as to enable
us to look into the stomach, examine its action,
and to mark the progress of the digestion of
the food. Dr. Beaumont, the United States
surgeon in whose practice this case occurred,
and by whose skill and perseverance the life of
the boy was preserved, has already made some
ingenious and interesting experiments upon
the powers of the gastric fluid, in digesting the
different kinds of food subjected to its action.
By attaching a number of articles to a thread,
such as cabbage, bread, fat pork, boiled beef,
alamode beef, and raw beef, and by passing
them into the stomach at the same time through
the external opening, and drawing them out
and replacing them at different intervals he has
been enabled to ascertain with considerable
precision, the relative facility with which these
different articles are converted into chyle.—
Also by extracting quantities of the gastric
juice from the stomach by means of a siphon,
and placing food in it, he has been enabled to
repeat the celebrated experiment of Spallanza-
ni, and to confirm the statement made by that
physiologist, who says that the gastric fluid
acts upon food out of the stomach as well as
when in the organ, provided it is subjected to
the same temperature and to a state of agita-
tion.

Dr. Beaumont is now in this city and is pro-
secuting an inquiry into this subject by a series
of experiments instituted upon the boy, which
promises to lead to some interesting results.

The opportunity presented by this case of ex-
perimenting upon the subject of digestion is a
rare one and it should not be misimproved.—
Several similar cases are on record, as having
occurred at different times, but no one seems to
have been improved to much purpose. I will
communicate farther when I have time.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS SEWALL.

The English University of Oxford has 19
colleges, 5 halls, and 5274 members on its
books. Cambridge has 17 colleges and halls,
and 5,364 members.

Wilderness of Judea.—This was a neglect-
ed tract of country on both sides of Jordan.—
It commenced at Tekoa, in the tribe of Ju-
dah, and extended through Arabin Petra, to
the Persian gulf. In this region John the Bap-
tist commenced his ministry, and continued
preaching till the time of his showing unto Is-
rael. Here he first taught his countrymen.—
This wilderness represented the Jewish church,
to which John was sent. It was at that time
deserted of all religious cultivation—John went
to preach repentance, and prepare the way of
the Lord.

F. J. HUNTINGTON

HAS LATELY RECEIVED

THE COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE;

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according
to the authorized version, with the various read-
ings and marginal notes usually printed therewith;
a general introduction, containing disquisitions on the
genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Holy
Scriptures—various divisions and marks of distinction
in the sacred writings—ancient versions—coins, weights
and measures—various sects among the Jews: intro-
ductions and concluding remarks to each book: the
parallel passages contained in Canon's Bible, Dr. Adam
Clarke's Commentary, 7 vols., Rev. J. Brown's Self-
interpreting Bible, 2 vols., Dr. Blayney's Bible, Bish-
op Wilson's Bible, edited by Curlew, Rev. T. Scott's
Commentary, 6 vols., and the English version of Bagster's
oligotyl Bible, systematically arranged: philo-
logical and explanatory notes: a table of contents ar-
ranged in historical order: an analysis and compendium
of the Holy Scriptures: a chronological index,
interspersed with synchroisms of the most important
epochs and events in profane history: an index of the
subjects contained in the Old and New Testaments:
and an index to the notes, introductions, and concluding
remarks.

Extract from the Editor's Preface.

The Notes are exclusively philological and explana-
tory, and are not intermixed with sentiments of any
sect or party. They are selected from the most emi-
nent Biblical critics and commentators.

It is hoped that this edition of the Holy Bible will
be found to contain the essence of Biblical research
and criticism, that lies dispersed through an immense
number of volumes.

Such is the nature and design of this edition of the
Sacred Volume, which from its various objects it em-
braces, the freedom of its pages from all sectarian
peculiarities, and the beauty, plainness and correctness
of the typography, cannot fail of proving acceptable
and useful to Christians of every denomination.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, Pastor of the
Broome-street Church, New York.
It gives me pleasure to learn, that you have under-
taken an American Edition of Bagster's Comprehensive
Bible. I have used it for four years, and consider
it upon the whole, as the most convenient and service-
able Bible for the student and for the family that I
know of.

The more I have used this Bible, the more valuable
have I found it.

Besides the copy used in my study, I sent to London
for a copy for my pulpit, and have found it of great
service, more particularly for the philological and ex-
planatory notes. Many passages are illustrated by ex-
tracts from modern travellers. I can cordially recom-
mend the work to all who may have any confidence in
my judgment.

From the Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D. Pastor of the
First Church in Hartford.

Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, which I am happy to
learn you are about to re-publish, is emphatically what
it professes to be. It comprises, in a small compass,
a great amount of valuable information on a variety of
subjects connected with the illustration of the Sacred
Scriptures.

Mr. Greenfield, the Editor of this work, and for
some time previous to his death the superintendent of
the editorial department of the British and Foreign
Bible Society, was a most extraordinary man. From
humble life, and while engaged in an employment
which usually occupied him fourteen hours a day, he
rose to be one of the most distinguished linguists of
the age; as is probably the fact, that in the winter
months during which he was in the service of the
Bible Society, his varied talents were brought into
exercise in no less than twelve European, five Asiatic,
one African, and three American languages, and that
during the same time he acquired a considerable degree
of skill in the Peruvian, Negro-English, Chipewa, and
Berber languages. In editing the Comprehensive
Bible his varied and extensive learning was called in-
to successful exercise, and appears in happy combina-
tion with sincere piety and a sound judgment. The
Editor of the Christian Observer, alluding to it as
a work of "prodigious labor and research, at once
exhibiting his varied talents and profound erudition."

A well executed edition of this work, such as you
propose to give to the American public, cannot fail to
receive a generous patronage, as soon as its merits are
generally known.

From the Rev. GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Pastor of the
Baptist Church, Hartford.

Gentlemen:—I have examined with all the care and
attention which my limited time would allow, your
London copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible," of
which you propose to give an American edition to the
public. I cannot speak with so much fulness and
confidence of the work, as those gentlemen who have
had better opportunities to become acquainted with its
excellencies; but from the examination which I have
been enabled to make, I am free to say, that I am ig-
norant of the existence of any one volume which com-
prehends so rich a variety of "helps" to understand
the "Oracles of God." The index to the subjects,
and the Index to the Notes, do render these helps per-
fectly easy of access. I find the references in the
pages at which I have looked for examples, to be
copious, judicious, satisfactory. Like Mr. Patton,
I should be pleased to have a copy not only in my study,
but in my pulpit. It would, I believe, be an excellent
"Pulpit Assistant."

NEW COLLECTION OF

PSALMS AND HYMNS

Published by Perkins and Marvin, Boston. French
and Perkins, Philadelphia; John P. Haven,
New York; and D. F. ROBINSON
and CO. Hartford.

CHURCH PSALMODY, adapted to Public Wor-
ship, selected from Dr. Watts, and other authors.
With marks for musical expression. Edited by
Mason and David Greene.

IN presenting to the public such a work as this, it
is obviously proper that something should be said of
the object and expectation of its compilers. These
may be stated in a few words. It has been their aim
and hope to make a selection of psalms and hymns
of a highly lyrical character, in respect to sentiment,
imagery, language, and structure; possessing suffi-
cient elevation and dignity to render them specially
adapted to public worship on the Sabbath, and pos-
sessed, as should render them suitable for use
in all social religious occasions, such as a variety of subjects
and metres, and such a degree of simplicity, warmth,
use in all social religious occasions, such as a variety of subjects
and metres, and such a degree of simplicity, warmth,
use in all social religious occasions, such as a variety of subjects
and metres, and such a degree of simplicity, warmth,

In noticing the sources from which the materials
for this book have been drawn, it may be stated that,
besides the version of the psalms by Dr. Watts, and
those versions that preceded his, and those of some
authors of less note, made since his time, use has
been made of two nearly entire versions, and one
very extensive collection, recently published in
England. Versions of many single psalms have
been found scattered through the several collections
of hymns which have been examined. In selecting
the hymns, in addition to the hymns based upon
the various denominations of Christians in the United
States, the compilers have examined eight or ten
extensive general collections of hymns, besides a
large number of smaller collections published in
England, and which have never been republished,
works, they suppose, that they have examined nearly
all the good lyric poetry in the English language.
The number of metrical pieces of the psalms is 454, and
the number of the hymns, 731, making 1185 in all. Of
these, 421 are from Dr. Watts, who has, undoubtedly,
written more good psalms and hymns, of a highly lyrical
character, than any other author, and to whom the church
is indebted, probably, for nearly half of all the valuable
lyric poetry in the language. The names of the several
authors, when known, or the collections from which the
pieces have been taken, are given in the index to the first
lines.

The following testimonials will show the estimation in
which it is held by the gentlemen whose names are given
below. They are submitted, as an inducement to all inter-
ested in the subject, to afford the book a careful and candid
examination.

From Rev. JOHN BROWN, D. D. Hadley, Mass.

Messrs. Perkins and Marvin:—The Church Psalmody has
been introduced into my congregation. The change was
made not hastily, but after due deliberation. The pieces
appear on further examination, to be of a higher, better
suited to reading than music. I am now contented to
read with them in the sanctuary—and am satisfied that their
place is more than supplied by the Psalms and Hymns ad-
ded, and not found in any other collection. I have been
acquainted. I can say without hesitation, that the Church
Psalmody contains a greater amount and variety of poetry
adapted to the ends of sacred music, and less that is not so,
than is contained in any other work extant. The marks for
musical expression, which are so judiciously and so impor-
tantly, greatly enhance the value of the work. I consider
it as highly calculated to promote the cause of sacred music
in our churches; and acquaintance with its peculiar merits
will in time secure to it a general circulation.

J. BROWN.

From Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.

I have been in the habitual use of the Church Psalmody,
in public worship from its first publication. I find the
additions evangelical, and the copy, and the adaptation
of subjects to the existing exigencies of the church,
surpassing any selection of the kind I have ever met with
—besides the peculiar excellence of its style, and its lyrical
character. I regard it as embodying the best thoughts of
the best poets, whose heart the grace of God has warmed,
and his providence prompted to celebrate the triumphs
and prospective glories of the church. It possesses
my cordial approbation and recommendation.

LYMAN BEECHER.

From Rev. Messrs. WINSOR and GREEN, Boston.

When we examined the Church Psalmody, published by
Perkins and Marvin, we were struck by the superior style of its poetry, and its lyrical
character or adaptiveness to music. In examining it, we
have been highly gratified with the range of subjects, and
their peculiar appropriateness to the character and extent
of the movements of the church at the present day. We
were also gratified with finding so large a portion of the
unvaried productions of Watts embraced in the work—
considerably more than from any other author, and proba-
bly, nearly all that are adapted to being sung with the best
effect. These form the basis of the work. With these, are
combined many selections of great excellence from other
and subsequent writers of sacred lyrics. The shortness of
the pieces in this compilation, we think an excellence, as
being more convenient, and admitting of greater variety.—
The key, consisting of characters familiar to every musi-
cian, will readily furnish many useful suggestions to the
performer. We have found the pieces in sentiment uni-
formly elevated, and truly evangelical; and we do not
think that the materials now possessed by the church, could
furnish a better collection of Church Psalmody, either as to
matter, style, or arrangement. The work, therefore, we
our cordial recommendation, as admirably adapted to pro-
mote the high and holy purpose of social and private wor-
ship.

R. R. WINSOR, Pastor of Old South Church, Boston.

SAMUEL GREEN, Pastor of Essex St. Church, Boston.

August.

From Rev. Messrs. BLAGDEN, WINSLOW, and PERKINS, Boston.

We have examined the Church Psalmody, published by
Perkins and Marvin, of this city, and take pleasure in re-
commending it as a book of doctrinal and devotional por-
traits, well adapted for use in public worship, and in social
religious meetings.

It contains less to offend correct taste, than any other
compilation with which we are acquainted; while, at the
same time, it presents all the leading doctrines of the evan-
gelical system, in a clear and unquestionable form.

The compilers have made Watts the foundation of their
selection, while they have taken from other authors, many
pieces of devotional poetry, which have long been admi-
red, and ought to be preserved and sung by the people of God.
The arrangement of subjects is very judicious.

G. W. BLAGDEN, Pastor of Salem St. Ch. Boston.

H. WINSLOW, Pastor of Bowdoin St. Ch. Boston.

A. A. PERKINS, Pastor of Pine St. Church, Boston.

Boston, October 1, 1832.

From Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D.

Until the appearance of the Church Psalmody, published
by Perkins and Marvin, of Boston, the selection of
Psalms and Hymns best suited to be used in public worship,
was, in my judgment, that which the General Assembly
authorized to be used in the churches under their care, in
1830. My estimation of that selection is not abated, but
increased, by trial of it, continued since its first publication.
The "Church Psalmody," however, I deem, in many re-
spects, superior to any book of the class, that I have yet
seen; and I cannot but hope, that, along with the Presby-
terian and other selections, it will speedily be in use in all
Evangelical churches.

T. H. SKINNER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1832.

From Rev. NOAH PORTER, D. D.

Messrs. Perkins and Marvin:—A change in our
choir of singers the last spring, an opportunity was afforded
for a change of books, more favorable than was likely to
occur for several years. In prospect of this, the "Church
Psalmody" published by you, was examined by our Eccle-
siastical Committee, and a few other individuals among us,
best qualified to judge of its merits. It was their unani-
mous opinion, that this collection is so far superior to any
other now in use, that notwithstanding the inconvenience
of a change, it ought to be introduced. It is now about six
months since we began the use of it; and our estimation
of it has been constantly rising. It seems to me eminently
adapted to aid the devotions and promote the comfort and
improvement of the people of God; nor have I heard of a
single complaint from any quarter, on account of our having
introduced it. After the recommendations which have been
given of it by others, it is quite unnecessary for me to ap-
ply its various excellencies. Suffice it to say, that all the
objects, with reference to which it was compiled and ar-
ranged, are happily attained.

Farmington, Conn. Nov. 7, 1832.

From Rev. LYMAN GILBERT.

The "Church Psalmody" was subjected to a thorough
examination before it was adopted by my people. It has
now been in use in my congregation about nine months, and
has been constantly growing in our estimation. I can,
therefore, cordially add my humble recommendation to
those already published.

LYMAN GILBERT.

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POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

AWAKE! awake! O Christian world, arise;
Behold the banner of your bleeding Lord
Unfurled in every clime. Behold, it waves
In blood-stained folds where'er the foot of man
Has marked the soil. But see, ah! see, how few
Have rallied round its standard. How few,
Have owned its powerful way; and to it bowed
In sacred, heart-felt reverence. But see, ah! see
The infuriated hosts, rushing with madness
On—coming like the mighty flood,
E'en dare to oppose. Hear them in haughty words
Defy its sovereign power; and heedless, mock
Its heavenly influence. But know, astonished world,
That though you mock, and rage, and reckless scorn,
Our glorious Captain goes "from conquering
To conquer." He has his glittering sword
Fast girded on his side; and soon will read
Victory complete, on every nation's doom.
But why, ye humble followers of the Lamb,
Why do ye stand aloof? Why half-hearted,
Do ye follow him, who gave his life for you?
Like Peter, do you follow him afar?
Like him you'll weep in bitter agony:
With Merod, will ye at rest remain,
When the mighty King of Kings in triumph
Leads his armies forth to war? With him you'll reap
The bitter curse of his indignant frowns.
Then wake ye heralds of the Cross, nor stay,
To grasp at Earth's polluted toys; nor look
With careful gaze on life's distracting cares.
Were ye not born for something higher? Why do
Ye let the mighty, heaven-born powers within,
Lie growing here, in dust? Has your Maker
Nought for you to do? Heed ye the call,
Whom shall I send, or who will go for us?
Unfold your courage, comrades; read it
Afresh. Gird on your armor bright.
Put holy courage on. Go forth to him,
Without the camp; nor fear to hear reproach.
Fight for a little space. Fight valiantly;
And then triumphant, never-ending rest
In glory's yours.

CLARITA.

Hartford, Dec. 14, 1832.

From the Philadelphia.

THERE IS A TIME TO DIE!—SOLOMON.

Infancy, all dreamless sleeping,
Thoughtless waking, smiling, weeping,
Meanless yet the sigh,
Ere the cares of earth corroding,
Life with sin and sorrow loading,
Years of misery foreboding,
Fearless on to ruin going—
'Tis a time to die!

Sweetly then the parting spirit,
Scarcely here a guest,
Leaves a world that woes inherit,
Flies, and is at rest.
When opening years have brought to life
The dormant seeds of sin,
And yield their harvest, all the strife,
The pictures drawn with sorrow rife,
Of all that man has been;
When stern rebellion swells the breast,
And envy eats the heart,
And rivalry, a constant guest,
Forbids to man the hope of rest,
And joy and peace depart;
When fleeting gain,
Dear-bought with pain,
Allures its victims on;
The worldly wise
Ope not their eyes,
Upon the graves that yawn;
But put their trust,
In glittering dust,
Till life and hope are gone;
When tottering age still grasps his gold,
And strains his dimming eye,
Till nerves relax—till limbs grow cold—
Oh! 'tis a time to die!

To die! 'Tis not in youth or age,
To meet unmoved the Tyrant's rage.
Were man empowered to speak his doom,
The earth had not possessed a tomb.
What! close the eye and stop the breath?
And clench the teeth in icy death?
In mute despair forbid to rove,
A lingering thought, on those we love?
Look dissolution in the face?
And wing our flight through boundless space?
Nature recoils! and yet 'tis given
To those who fly from earth to Heaven,
To leave with joy these clouds of clay,
To stretch their wings and soar away.
Let pardoned sin the hope inspire,
That we shall swell the heavenly choir,
Death hath no dart from whom we fly,
Nor life a time but that to die!
Kindred standing weeping round me,
Nature breaking ties that bound me,
Since life's earliest sigh;
Gathering darkness o'er me stealing,
Earth and sky around me reeling,
Fading now, each cherished feeling,
Unknown scenes draw nigh;
Thoughts of home my bosom wringing,
Friendships dear all vainly clinging,
Broken ties my soul yet stinging,
While her hidden way she's winging—
Oh! 'tis a time to die!

Leave my country? Yes! I'll leave thee.
Leave a sister, far more dear!
Let her live—then death receive me:
Nought beside could claim my here.

Will her form before me stand?
Mark my latest sigh?
Will she take my nerveless hand?
Close my darkening eye?
Will she lone and silent tread,
Where inhumed I lie?
Will she love me when I'm dead?
Then in peace I die!

S. L. M.

There are three kinds of praise, that which
we yield, that which we lend, and that which
we pay. We yield it to the powerful from fear,
we lend it to the weak from interest, and we
pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

A SEAMAN'S DREAM.

From Capt. Morrell's Narrative, just published.

I had not slept a wink the two preceding
nights, and was now nearly exhausted by fa-
tigue and watchfulness. At midnight, there-
fore, having renewed my injunctions of caution
to the watch on deck, I went below to take a
short nap; but feeling a presentiment that it
would be very temporary, I merely threw a mat
on the cabin floor, and lay down upon it, where
I soon fell into a disturbed slumber, which was
very far from being refreshing. My bodily
senses, it is true, were "steeped in forgetful-
ness;" but my better part was still actively
employed in the duties of the deck. Confused
and undefinable images of difficulties and dan-
gers flitted across my imagination, and in a
few minutes I passed through weeks and
months of fruitless toils, strange incidents, and
unheard of disasters.

At length the broken fragments of a tragical
picture seemed to be reunited, and the visions
of my fancy assumed some orderly arrangement.
I was sailing on an unknown coast, by moon-
light, running before a gentle breeze, with
every inch of canvass extended. Every thing
was a sombre and melancholy appearance—the
moon even seemed to look down upon me
in pity, and the shore, as it glided past me,
appeared to be peopled with spectres. I
thought I was at the helm, and all alone. The
deck was running with blood, and the idea
now flashed across my mind that all my crew
had been cut to pieces by pirates. My situa-
tion was lonely and dreary in the extreme, and
I longed to hear the voice of a human being.—
In the next instant a shadowy form flitted past
me without sound of footsteps, and mounted the
cat-head. After looking out on the deep a few
moments, he suddenly turned his face aft, and
I recognized the countenance of my deceased
friend, the youthful and amiable Samuel Geery.
With his right hand and arm extended in the
direction we were sailing, he suddenly ex-
claimed, in a loud voice, "Breakers ahead, sir!"

I was on deck, and had the helm hard down,
before the officer of the watch had time to re-
peat the startling exclamation. My dream had
become a frightful reality, and the warning voice
which dissolved its vision was from the mast-
head.

Mr. Hunt was scarcely an instant behind
me in reaching the deck, from which he leaped
on the fore-castle, and in a moment more all
hands were aft, gathering in the main sheet,
which was then about five points off; at the
same time the head yards were kept pointed to
the wind, and the head sail hauled down.

I had not yet seen the breakers myself; but
I perceived that every one of the crew had ga-
zard in that direction as they came upon deck,
and that terror was strongly depicted on every
countenance. I was also aware that if they
were permitted to interchange expressions of
apprehension, a scene of confusion must ensue
which would seal the fate of the Antarctic,
and engulf us all, my wife included, in one
common grave. I therefore commanded sil-
ence, in as stern a voice as I knew how to as-
sume, and my lungs seldom fail me in cases of
emergency—I threatened with instant death
the first man that spoke a word above his breath
aboard the foremast. This had the desired ef-
fect; for the next instant there was nothing to
be heard but the whistling of the winds, and the
howling of the lofty combers, about one
hundred and fifty fathoms under our lee.

The vessel was coming to, very fast; but not
being able to get the main sheet aft as soon as
necessary, on account of a small line getting
into the main-boom tackle-block, which pre-
vented the fall being overhauled; and meeting
a very short and cross-head sea in the bows,
which deadened the vessel's headway before
she came to the wind, she got stern-way upon
her, and began to fall off.

"Keep the helm hard a-port!" I exclaimed,
as, for the first time, my eye caught a view of
the breakers, under our lee. "Brace the
head-yards aback! Down main-sail! Up
head sail, with sheets to windward!" These
orders were obeyed as rapidly as they were
given; and the Antarctic began to fall off very
fast, with rapid stern-way upon her, so that the
sea was coming in on both quarters. The
head-yards were braced aback as long as pos-
sible, without springing them, and the head-sails
were run down the moment they refused to lie
aback any longer. The instant the square-sails
began to fill, the yards were braced sharp
round in a moment; and before the Antarctic
gathered any headway, the wind was about one
point off the larboard quarter. The mainsail
was now instantly set, and the vessel began to
gather a little headway. As she came to, the
head yards were kept pointed to the wind, and
all hands, except five or six, were placed at the
halliards of the head sails; and by the time the
vessel had come to, within eight points of the
wind, the head sails were on her, and she was
jumping from one sea to another, at the rate of
eight miles an hour, with the fore-sheet aft.

Thus, in wearing or veering, a sharp pilot-
boat schooner, of seventy-eight feet keel, in a
ten-knot breeze, gained more than twice her
length off shore; and the man at mast-head
said that when the helm was first put down, the
vessel was nearer the breakers than when she
had the wind on the other quarter, and began
to crawl off shore. The breakers were running
about twenty feet high, and there was no land
in sight from the mast head. No other step
which could possibly be taken would have
saved the beautiful Antarctic from shipwreck:
She was saved.

At the very crisis of our fate, my wife came
on deck and asked me if I would have my hat!
Happily for her, she knew not, at that moment,
that we were all tottering on the extreme verge
of destruction's precipice. It was the tender
officiousness of an affectionate, devoted wife;
but at such a crisis inconceivably mal-apropos.
My reply was short and not sweet: "Go below,
instantly, my dear, or I shall be compelled to
have you taken from my presence by force!"
From that moment I saw her no more, nor was

there a word spoken on board, among thirty-
four men, excepting by myself and the first offi-
cer, until the Antarctic was safe, retreating
obliquely from the frothy and noisy rage of the
boisterous enemy. Then we had time to
breathe.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

The change of property which takes place
when chemical attraction acts, is not confined
to metals, but is a general result in every case
when different bodies are brought into this
state of combination or chemical union. Fre-
quently we find, that the properties of each
body are totally changed; and substances,
from being energetic and violent in their na-
ture, become inert and harmless and vice versa.
For instance, that useful and agreeable sub-
stance, culinary salt, which is not only harm-
less, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary
to the well being of man, is composed of two
formidable ingredients, either of which taken
into the stomach, proves fatal to life; one of
these is a metal, and the other an air; the
former is called *sodium*, and the latter *chlorine*.
When presented to each other, the violence of
their nature is manifested by their immediate
bursting out into flame, and instantly they are
both deprived of their violence. Can any thing
be more striking than the change of prop-
erties in this case; and who could have sup-
posed that the culinary salt is composed of a
metal united to an air?

The medicine called Glauber's salt is another
instance; it is composed of caustic poisons
of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol
and the other barilla or soda. There are also
two substances known to chemists which are
disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate
of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda;
when mixed, they form a compound of consid-
erable sweetness. But the atmosphere which
we breathe is the most extraordinary of all in-
stances; it must be surprising, to those who
are acquainted with the fact, that atmospheric
air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed
of the same ingredients as that most violent
and destructive liquid called *aqua fortis*, or nitric
acid. This powerful acid, by being made to
act upon sugar, the sweetest of all things, pro-
duces a substance intensely bitter to the taste.
Charcoal is, of all known substances, the most
difficult to convert into vapor, so much so, in-
deed, that the conversion has never been yet
decidedly effected; it is also a very solid sub-
stance; and a diamond which is nothing but
crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest
bodies in nature. Sulphur, in the solid state,
is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor
requires a high temperature. But when these
two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made
to combine chemically, so as to form the sub-
stance called bisulphuret of carbon, their prop-
erties are strikingly changed. Instead of the
compound being hard it is a thin liquid, and is
not known to freeze or solidify at any degree
of cold that can be produced. Instead of the
compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of
all liquids one of the most evaporable. Char-
coal is the blackest substance with which we
are acquainted; sulphur is of the most lively
yellow hue; but the compound is as colorless
as water. A new smell and taste are acquired,
and, in a word there is not one point of resem-
blance, with the component. These facts are
strikingly illustrative of the change of prop-
erties which follows on the exertion of chemical
attraction between the ultimate particles of
bodies.—*Donayon's Chemistry.*

The following case, which may be important in its
results, was communicated to the editors of the *Chris-
tian Advocate*, New York, by Professor Sewall, of
Columbia College, Washington.

In June, 1822, Alexis San Martin, a French
lad of eighteen, was wounded at Fort Mackinac,
situated upon our western frontier, received,
by an accidental discharge of a musket, a
load of duck shot in the left side, carrying away
the integuments and muscles, the size of a
man's hand, fracturing and tearing away a part
of the fifth and sixth ribs, removing a portion
of the diaphragm, lacerating the lower part of
the left lung, and perforating the left extremity
of the stomach. The edges of the wound in
the stomach became attached to the pleura by
adhesive inflammation, leaving an external
opening communicating with the cavity of this
organ. The lips of the wound have healed,
and the external opening leading into the cav-
ity of the stomach still remains open, by which
the food and drink escape whenever the stom-
ach is distended, or the boy reclines upon his
left side, unless the aperture is closed by a com-
press. The opening is so large as to enable
us to look into the stomach, examine its action,
and to mark the progress of the digestion of
the food. Dr. Beaumont, the United States
surgeon in whose practice this case occurred,
and by whose skill and perseverance the life of
the boy was preserved, has already made some
ingenious and interesting experiments upon
the powers of the gastric fluid, in digesting the
different kinds of food subjected to its action.
By attaching a number of articles to a thread,
such as cabbage, bread, fat pork, boiled beef,
alamode beef, and raw beef, and by passing
them into the stomach at the same time through
the external opening, and drawing them out
and replacing them at different intervals he has
been enabled to ascertain with considerable
precision, the relative facility with which these
different articles are converted into chyle.—
Also by extracting quantities of the gastric
juice from the stomach by means of a syphon,
and placing food in it, he has been enabled to
repeat the celebrated experiment of Spallanza-
ni, and to confirm the statement made by that
physiologist, who says that the gastric fluid
acts upon food out of the stomach as well as
when in the organ, provided it is subjected to
the same temperature and to a state of agita-
tion.

Dr. Beaumont is now in this city and is pro-
secuting an inquiry into this subject by a series
of experiments instituted upon the boy, which
promises to lead to some interesting results.

The opportunity presented by this case of ex-
perimenting upon the subject of digestion is a
rare one and it should not be misimproved.—
Several similar cases are on record, as having
occurred at different times, but no one seems to
have been improved to much purpose. I will
communicate farther when I have time.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS SEWALL.

The English University of Oxford has 19
colleges, 5 halls, and 5274 members on its
books. Cambridge has 17 colleges and halls,
and 5364 members.

Wilderness of Judea.—This was a neglected
tract of country on both sides of Jordan.—
It commenced at Tekoa, in the tribe of Ju-
dah, and extended through Arabin Petrea, to
the Persian gulf. In this region John the Bap-
tist commenced his ministry, and continued
preaching till the time of his showing unto Is-
rael. Here he first taught his countrymen.—
This wilderness represented the Jewish church,
to which John was sent. It was at that time
destitute of all religious cultivation—John went
to preach repentance, and prepare the way of
the Lord.

F. J. HUNTINGTON

HAS LATELY RECEIVED

THE COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE;

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according
to the authorized version, with the various read-
ings and marginal notes usually printed therewith;
a general introduction, containing disquisitions on the
genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Holy
Scriptures—various divisions and marks of distinction
in the sacred writings—ancient versions—coins, weights
and measures—various sects among the Jews; intro-
ductions and concluding remarks to each book; the
parallel passages contained in Canne's Bible, Dr. Adam
Clarke's Commentary, 7 vols., Rev. J. Brown's Self-
interpreting Bible, 2 vols., Dr. Blayney's Bible, Bish-
op Wilson's Bible, edited by Curlew, Rev. T. Scott's
Commentary, 6 vols., and the English version of Bag-
ster's *Oligotych Bible*, systematically arranged: philo-
logical and explanatory notes: a table of contents ar-
ranged in historical order; an analysis and compendi-
um of the Holy Scriptures; a chronological index,
interspersed with synchronisms of the most important
epochs and events in profane history; an index of the
subjects contained in the Old and New Testaments;
and an index to the notes, introductions, and conclu-
ding remarks.

Extract from the Editor's Preface.

The Notes are exclusively philological and ex-
planatory, and are not tinged with sentiments of any
sect or party. They are selected from the most emi-
nent Biblical critics and commentators.

It is hoped that this edition of the Holy Bible will
be found to contain the essence of Biblical research
and criticism, that lies dispersed through an immense
number of volumes.

Such is the nature and design of this edition of the
Sacred Volume, which from its various objects it em-
braces, the freedom of its pages from all sectarian pec-
uliarities, and the beauty, plainness and correctness of
the typography, cannot fail of proving acceptable and
useful to Christians of every denomination.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, Pastor of the
Bronx-street Church, New York.
It gives me pleasure to learn that you have under-
taken an American Edition of Bagster's Comprehensive
Bible. I have used it for four years, and consider
it, upon the whole, as the most convenient and service-
able Bible for the student and for the family that I
know of.

The more I have used this Bible, the more valuable
I have found it.
Besides the copy used in my study, I sent to London
for a copy for my pulpit, and have found it of great
service, more particularly for the philological and ex-
planatory notes. Many passages are illustrated by
extracts from modern travellers. I can cordially recom-
mend the work to all who may have any confidence in
my judgment.

From the Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D. Pastor of the
First Church in Hartford.

Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, which I am happy to
learn you are about to re-publish, is emphatically what
I profess to be. It comprises, in a small compass,
a great amount of valuable information on a variety
of subjects connected with the illustration of the Sacred
Scriptures.

Mr. Greenfield, the Editor of this work, and for
some time previous to his death the superintendent of
the editorial department of the British and Foreign
Bible Society, was a most extraordinary man. From
humble life, and while engaged in an employment
which usually occupied him fourteen hours a day, he
rose to be one of the most distinguished linguists of
the age; as is probably the fact, that in the winter
months during which he was in the service of the
Bible Society, "his varied talents were brought into
exercise in no less than twelve European, five Asiatic,
one African, and three American languages, and that
during the same time he acquired a considerable degree
of skill in the Peruvian, Negro-English, Chipewa, and
Berber languages." In editing the Comprehensive
Bible his varied and extensive learning was called in-
to successful exercise, and appears in happy combina-
tion with sincere piety and a sound judgment. The
Editor of the *Christian Observer*, alluding to this
work, in an obituary notice of its Author, speaks of it
as a work of "prodigious labor and research, at once
exhibiting his varied talents and profound erudition."

A well executed edition of this work, such as you
propose to give to the American public, cannot fail to
receive a generous patronage, as soon as its merits are
generally known.

From the Rev. GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Pastor of the
Baptist Church, Hartford.

Gentlemen:—I have examined with all the care and
attention which my limited time would allow, your
London copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible," of
which you propose to give an American edition to the
public. I cannot speak with so much fulness and
confidence of the work, as the gentlemen who have
had better opportunities to become acquainted with its
excellencies; but from the examination which I have
been enabled to make, I am free to say, that I am ig-
norant of the existence of any one volume which com-
prehends so rich a variety of "helps" to understand
the "Oracles of God." The Index to the subjects,
and the Index to the Notes, do render these helps per-
fectly easy of access. I find the references in the
passages at which I have looked for examples, to be
copious, judicious, satisfactory. Like Mr. Patton I
should be pleased to have a copy not only in my study,
but in my pulpit. It would, I believe, be an excellent
"Pulpit Assistant."

NEW COLLECTION OF
PSALMS AND HYMNS

Published by Perkins and Marvin, Boston French
and Perkins, Philadelphia; John P. Haven,
New York; and D. F. ROBINSON
and CO. Hartford.

CHURCH PSALMODY, adapted to Public Wor-
ship, selected from Dr. Watts, and other authors.
With marks for musical expression. Edited by
Mason and David Greene.

IN presenting to the public such a work as this, it
is obviously proper that something should be said of
the object and expectation of its compilers. These
may be stated in a few words. It has been their aim
and hope to make a selection of psalms and hymns
of a highly lyrical character, in respect to sentiment,
imagery, language, and structure; possessing suffi-
cient elevation and dignity to render them specially
adapted to public worship, such a variety of subjects
and metres, and such a degree of simplicity, warmth,
and animation, as should render them suitable for
use in all social religious meetings, and in families.
They have aimed, also, to render the selection par-
ticularly copious in those classes of hymns which are
specially adapted to this period of revivals and of
religious benevolent institutions and labors, and to
various important occasions.

In noticing the sources from which the materials
for this book have been drawn, it may be stated that,
besides the version of the psalms by Dr. Watts, and
authors of less note, made since his time, use has
been made of two nearly entire versions, and one
very extensive collection, recently published in
England. Versions of many single psalms have
been found scattered through the several collections
of hymns which have been examined. In selecting
the hymns, in addition to the hymn books used by
the various denominations of Christians in the United
States, the compilers have examined eight or ten
extensive general collections of hymns, besides a
large number of smaller collections published in
England, and which have never been republished,
or for sale, in this country. In due time and other
works, they suppose that they have examined nearly
all the good lyric poetry in the English language.

The number of metrical pieces of the psalms is 454, and
the number of the hymns, 731, making 1185 in all. Of
these, 421 are from Dr. Watts, who has, undoubtedly,
written more good poems and hymns, of a highly lyrical
character, than any other author, and to whose church
lyric poetry in the language. The names of the several
authors, when known, or the collections from which the
pieces have been taken, are given in the index to the first
lines.

The following testimonials will show the estimation in
which it is held by the gentlemen whose names are given
below. They are subjoined, as an inducement to all inter-
ested in the subject, to afford the book a careful and candid
examination.

From Rev. JOHN BROWN, D. D. Hartford, Mass.
Messrs Perkins and Marvin—The Church Psalmody has
been introduced into my congregation. The change was
not hastily, but after due deliberation. The pieces
and stanzas, the omission of which I most regretted at first,
appear on further examination, to be in general, better
suited to reading than music. I am now contented to part
with them in the sanctuary, and am satisfied, that their
place is more than supplied by the Psalms and Hymns added,
and not found in any other collection, with which I am
acquainted. I can say without hesitation, that the Church
Psalmody contains a greater amount and variety of poetry
adapted to the ends of sacred music, and less that is not so,
than is contained in any other work extant. The value for
musical expression, which are set before the more important
stanzas, greatly enhance the value of the work. I consider
it as highly calculated to promote the cause of sacred music,
in our churches; and, as a recommendation to its use, I
will in time secure to it a general circulation.
Hartford, Mass., August, 1832. J. BROWN.

From Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
I have been in the habitual use of the Church Psalmody,
in public worship from its first publication. I find the
adaptations evangelical, and the copiousness, variety and adap-
tation of subjects to the existing exigencies of the church,
surpassing any selection of its kind I have ever met with
—besides the peculiar excellence of its more strictly lyrical
character. I regard it as embodying the best thoughts of
the best poets, whose heart the grace of God has warmed,
and his providence prompted to celebrate the commencing
triumphs and prospective glories of the church. It possesses
my cordial approbation and recommendation.
Boston, August 1, 1832. LYMAN BEECHER.

From Rev. Messrs. WINSLOW and GREEN, Boston.
Gentlemen:—The new psalmody, which
the compilers claim for this work, and we think on good
grounds, are the superior style of its poetry, and its lyrical
character or adaptability to music. In examining it, we
have been highly gratified with the range of subjects, and
their peculiar appropriateness to the character and extent
of the movements of the church at the present day. We
were also gratified with finding so large a portion of the
unrivalled productions of Watts embodied in the work—
considerably more than from any other author, and proba-
bly, nearly all that are adapted to being sung with the best
effect. These form the basis of the work. With these, are
combined many selections of great excellence from other
and subsequent writers of sacred lyrics. The shortness of
the pieces in this compilation, we think an excellence, as
being more convenient, and admitting of greater variety.—
The key, consisting of characters familiar to every musi-
cian, will readily furnish many useful suggestions to the
performer. We have found the pieces in sentiment un-
usually elevated, and truly evangelical; and we do not
think that the materials now presented by the church, could
furnish a better collection of Church Psalmody, either as to
matter, style, or arrangement. The work has, therefore,
our cordial recommendation, as admirably adapted to pro-
mote the high and holy purpose of social and private wor-
ship.
B. R. WINSLOW, Pastor of Old South Church, Boston.
SAMUEL GREEN, Pastor of Essex St. Church, Boston.
August.

From Rev. Messrs. BLADEN, WINSLOW, and PHIPPS, Boston.
We have examined the "Church Psalmody," published
by Perkins and Marvin, of this city, and take pleasure in re-
commending it as a book of metrical and devotional po-
etry, well adapted for use in public worship, and in social re-
ligious meetings.

It contains less to offend correct taste, than any other
compilation with which we are acquainted; while, at the
same time, it presents all the leading doctrines of the evan-
gelical system, in a clear and unobscured form.
The compilers have made Watts the foundation of their
selection, while they have taken from other authors, many
pieces of devotional poetry which have been often admired,
and ought to be preserved and sung by the people of God.
The arrangement of the pieces, we think an excellence.
G. W. BLADEN, Pastor of Salem St. Chh. Boston.
H. WINSLOW, Pastor of Bowdoin St. Chh. Boston.
A. A. PHIPPS, Pastor of Pine St. Church, Boston.
Boston, October 1, 1832.

From Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D.
Until the appearance of the "Church Psalmody," pub-
lished by Perkins and Marvin, of Boston, the selection of
Psalms and Hymns best suited to be used in public worship,
was, in my judgment, that which the General Assembly au-
thorized to be used in the churches under their care, in
1830. My estimation of that selection is not abated, but
increased, by trial of it, continued since its first publication.
The "Church Psalmody," however, I deem, in many re-
spects, superior to any book of the class, that I have yet
seen; and I cannot but hope, that, along with the Presby-
terian and other selections, it will speedily be in use in all our
Evangelical churches.
Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1832. T. H. SKINNER.

From Rev. NOAH PORTER, D. D.
Messrs Perkins and Marvin—Owing to a change in our
choir singers the last spring, an opportunity was afford-
ed for a change of books, more favorable than likely to
occur for several years. In prospect of this, the "Church
Psalmody" published by you, was examined by our Eccle-
siastical Committee and a few other individuals among us,
best qualified to judge of its merits. It was their unani-
mous opinion, that this collection is so far superior to any
other now in use, that, notwithstanding the inconvenience
of a change, it ought to be introduced. It is now about six
months since we began the use of it; and our estimation
of it has been continually rising. It seems to me eminently
adapted to aid the devotedness and promote the comfort and
improvement of the people of God; nor have I heard of a
single complaint from any quarter, on account of our having
introduced it. After the recommendations which have been
given of it by others, it is quite unnecessary for me to spe-
cify its various excellences. Suffice it to say, that all the
objects, with reference to which it was compiled and ar-
ranged, are happily attained.
Farmington, Conn. Nov. 7, 1832. NOAH PORTER.

From Rev. LYMAN GILBERT.
The "Church Psalmody" was subjected to a thorough
examination before it was adopted by my people. It has
now been in use in my congregation about nine months, and
has been constantly growing in our estimation. I can,
therefore, cordially and with my humble recommendation to
those already published.
LYMAN GILBERT.
Newton, Nov. 13, 1832. 6w45